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## THE ARMY.

TROOP D, Sixth Cavalry, now at the camp of the Sixth Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Kansas, was ordered September 30 to march without delay to Fort Wallace, Kansas, and take post there. Troop M, Sixth Cavalry, now en route from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, to the camp of the Sixth Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Kansas, will, upon its arrival at the latter post, march at once to Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, and take post there.

A LETTER from Major-General Reynolds, commanding the Department of Texas, has been forwarded by the War Department to the Secretary of the Interior. The letter is dated September 20, 1871, and suggests that an interview be arranged between Satanta and Big Tree, the Kiowa chiefs, who are condemned to imprisonment for life at Huntsville, Texas, and the chief men of the bands of Indians now occupying eastern Texas, the interview to be presided over by agents appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. General Reynolds believes such an interview might lead, through Satanta and Big Tree, to further interviews among the Indians living in eastern Texas and the Kiowas, and result in making the latter tribe better satisfied to remain on their reservation and cease raiding in Texas.

COMPANY D, Sixth Infantry, now on duty as escort to a surveying party of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, between the Arkansas and Canadian rivers, received orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, October 3, to march via Wichita, to Fort Larned, Kansas, in time to reach that post by November 10, 1871. Troop A, Tenth Cavalry, now escorting the chief engineer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, will return to Camp Supply, Indian Territory, in time to reach that post by November 10, 1871. Company G, Sixth Infantry, now stationed at Little Rock, Ark., will, upon being relieved by a company to be sent to that post by the commanding general Military Division of the South, proceed at once, by rail and river, to Fort Hays, Kansas. One of the companies of the Sixth Infantry, now en route to Fort Dodge, Kansas, to be designated by the regimental commander, will proceed without delay to Camp Supply, Indian Territory, and relieve one of the companies of same regiment now there, to be designated by the regimental commander. The latter company, on being relieved, will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kansas, and take post there.

CAPTAIN Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry, commanding an expedition against the Apaches in Arizona, makes the following report to the adjutant-general of the department, in which he embodies some recommendations in favor of the troops engaged upon scouting duty. 'They are the results of practical experience, and will, no doubt, receive prompt consideration:

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION IN THE FIELD, NEAR CAMP McDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY, Sept. 10, 1871.  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arizona.

Sir: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post with my command, as organized by the general commanding the department, with the addition of twenty-one Apache scouts, whose services, and desire to serve us, have fully proved the success of the experiment of trying them, as ordered by the general commanding. The command left Apache August 25. Number of Indians killed—; number of prisoners—; a quantity of corn destroyed, and a few animals captured. I would recommend for consideration on scouting duty, let. That soldiers be furnished moccasins for jumping rancherias, the noise now made passing over rocks making success next to impossible. 2d. That allowance be made for loss of rations by the effects of the sun, with bacon, and jolting into dust of hard bread. 3d. That an extra allowance of clothes be issued troops on scouting duty. The Indians are so scattered all over the country, and frightened since the opening of General Crook's campaign, that it is almost an impossibility to get near them, particularly now when they are not obliged to have fires. The district scouted over was from Camp Apache to Sierra Anchas, north of Salt River. The Sierra Anchas a short distance south of Salt River, Tonto Creek to Reno, and to McDowell. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
GUY V. HENRY, Captain Third Cavalry,  
Commanding Expedition.

BY General Orders No. 25, headquarters Department of the Missouri, October 2, it is directed that on the arrival of the commanding officer and headquarters Third Infantry at Fort Hays, Kansas, in accordance with General Orders No. 22, current series, from the same headquarters, they will proceed by rail to Fort Wallace, Kansas, which will be the headquarters Third

Infantry. Companies A, E, and H, Third Infantry, will constitute the infantry garrison of Fort Wallace, Kansas. Company F, same regiment, will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, and take post. These four companies will be furnished railroad transportation as soon as they arrive at Fort Hays, Kansas, the three first named to Fort Wallace, Kansas, and Company F to Kit Carson, where the necessary wagon transportation will be furnished to Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, on application to the agent of the Quartermaster's Department there. As soon as the three companies of the Third Infantry reach Fort Wallace, Kansas, the commanding officer of the regiment will detach from them the guards for the railroad stations between Fort Wallace and Denver, according to the list herewith furnished. As fast as the detachments Company G, Third Infantry, are thus relieved, the company will be concentrated at Hugo Station, and as soon as the concentration is completed, it will march without delay to Fort Reynolds, Colorado Territory, and take post there, relieving Company D, Fifth Infantry, now constituting its garrison. On being relieved, Company D, Fifth Infantry, will proceed at once to Hugo Station, where railroad transportation will be furnished it to Fort Harker, Kansas, where it will take post. As soon as the companies of the Third Infantry reach Fort Wallace, in accordance with the first paragraph of this order, Companies B and C, Fifth Infantry, now there, will proceed by rail to Fort Scott, Kansas, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Neill, Sixth Cavalry, to relieve the two companies of the Sixth Infantry, now stationed in Southeastern Kansas. The two companies of the Sixth Infantry on being relieved will proceed by rail to Fort Hays, Kansas, and take post there, relieving the two companies of the Fifth Infantry now there. Upon being thus relieved, the two companies of the Fifth Infantry will proceed by rail and take post respectively as follows: Company G, Fort Leavenworth; Company E, Fort Harker. Company I, Fifth Infantry, will proceed by rail from Fort Wallace to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and take post without delay.

UPON the arrival at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, of the one hundred recruits directed to be forwarded to that post, for assignment to the Twentieth Infantry, by Special Orders headquarters of the Army, they will be distributed without delay to the several companies of that regiment, under the direction of the commanding officer thereof. The companies at Forts Totten and Pembina, Dakota Territory, will be filled to the maximum.

THE officials at Washington shared the interest so strongly felt by the whole nation in the Chicago fire. The Signal Office received constant despatches, and on reading them President Grant requested Secretary Belknap to telegraph to General Sheridan, saying it was the President's wish that General Sheridan should issue provisions and clothing to the sufferers from the supplies he has at his disposal, and if these prove insufficient to call on the military authorities at St. Louis for the same purpose. The following are some of the despatches exchanged:

CHICAGO, October 9, 1871.

General Belknap, Secretary of War:

The city of Chicago is almost utterly destroyed by fire. There is now reasonable hope of arresting it if the wind, which is yet blowing a gale, does not change. I ordered, on your authority, rations from St. Louis, tents from Jeffersonville, and two companies of infantry from Omaha. There will be many houseless people and much distress.

P. H. SHERIDAN.  
CHICAGO, October 9.

To W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

The fire here last night and to-day has destroyed almost all that was very valuable in this city. There is not a business house, bank, or hotel left. Most of the best part of the city is gone. Without exaggeration, all the valuable portion of the city is in ruins. I think not less than 100,000 people are houseless, and those who have had the most wealth are now the poorest. It seems to me to be such a terrible misfortune that it may with propriety be considered a national calamity.

P. H. SHERIDAN.  
WASHINGTON, October 10.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Chicago:

I agree with you that the fire is a national calamity. The sufferers have the sincere sympathy of the nation. Officers at the depots at St. Louis, Jeffersonville, and elsewhere have been ordered to forward supplies liberally and promptly.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

To the Mayor of Chicago:

General Sheridan has been authorized to supply clothing, tents, and provisions from the depots at Jeffersonville and St. Louis to the extent of the ability of the Department.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

The War Department expected to supply tents enough for 80,000 people, collecting them from Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, Mo., and other points. The loss of the War Department is not small. The records of the Military Division of the Missouri, including those transferred from General Sherman's former headquarters at St. Louis, have shared the common fate. These were principally of value in connection with Indian affairs,

and it is not expected that any practical injury will result from their destruction. The papers and vouchers pertaining to the Montana Indian war claims are also lost, but the gross amount of those claims has already been reported to the proper committee of Congress, and it is thought that the amounts due to claimants can be determined with sufficient accuracy. Chicago was one of the largest depots of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments for supplying the posts in the Northwestern Territories, and those departments have probably lost considerable quantities of Army supplies.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending October 9, 1871.

Tuesday, October 3.

FIRST Lieutenant John F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry, will report in person without delay to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

Private James Hogan, Company H, Sixth Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States, provided there be no impediment as desertion, etc., upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

Private John H. Grammer, Battery E, Third Artillery, now with his command, will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Private John S. Bradford, Company A, Permanent Party, General Service U. S. Army, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander, provided there be no impediment, as desertion, etc., upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment, fixed at \$24 86, be refunded to the United States. The money may be paid to the commanding officer of the post, who will give triplicate receipts therefor, one of which will be retained by him as authority for the discharge, one will be forwarded to this office, and one will be retained by the person to whom the money is paid. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

Recruit Hugh H. Lyons, General Service U. S. Army, now supposed to be at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, is hereby assigned to the artillery detachment at West Point, N. Y., and will be forwarded to that post at the first convenient opportunity. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Private Thomas J. Hume, Company C, Seventh Cavalry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty.

So much of Special Orders No. 265, paragraph 1, of July 7, 1871, from this office, as discharges Superintendent W. Henry Taylor, national cemetery, is hereby revoked, and he will, on the arrival of Superintendent John W. Nash at the national cemetery at Baton Rouge, La., proceed to and take charge of the national cemetery at Cold Harbor, Va. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Wednesday, October 4.

The telegraphic order of the 3d instant, from this office, directing Major H. A. Humbright, Nineteenth Infantry, to repair immediately to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota, is hereby confirmed. On the completion of this duty he will return to Lancaster, Pa.

Hospital Steward Edward B. Fenn, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Washington, Maryland, will be discharged the service of the United States on the receipt of this order at that post.

Second Lieutenant Gustavus Valois, Ninth Cavalry, will report in person to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Depot, Missouri, for duty in conducting a detachment of recruits to his regiment in the Department of Texas.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Thursday, October 5.]

Friday, October 6.

Recruit William H. Robinson, general service U. S. Army, now supposed to be serving at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

Private Henry S. Maynard, Company F, Fourth Infantry, now with his command, is hereby transferred to Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, stationed at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, which command he will at once proceed to join. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Daniel Driscoll, formerly private of Battery D, Second Artillery, with transportation from San Francisco, California, to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

The expense incurred in the enlistment of Simpson Miller, a rejected colored cavalry recruit, will be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant John D. Myrick, Tenth



Cavalry, by whom he was enlisted. The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will inform the Paymaster-General of the amount incurred.

Private John Oesch, general service detachment, headquarters Military Division of the South, is hereby transferred to the general service detachment headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, and will report in person without delay to the commanding general of that division for duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Privates Weston Moore and Claude Montgomery, general service U. S. Army, now with Signal Service detachment U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, are hereby relieved from duty with that detachment, and will at once be sent to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for assignment to a regiment. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Saturday, October 7.

Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 293, July 29, 1871, from this office, directing that the pay of Captain James S. Tomkins, Twenty-fifth Infantry, "be stopped until he restores the sum of \$453 30, the balance due from him as regimental treasurer of the Thirtieth Infantry to the regimental fund of the Fourth Infantry, with which the former regiment has been consolidated," is hereby revoked, he having complied with the requirements of said orders.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, is hereby granted Surgeon De Witt C. Peters.

Hospital Steward Charles Stratton, now on duty in the Surgeon-General's office, will be honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date October 11, 1871.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commanders, the following transfers are hereby announced: Second Lieutenant James A. Dennison, from Battery B, Second Artillery, to Company L, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant E. M. Cobb from Company L, Eighth Cavalry, to Battery B, Second Artillery. The officers thus transferred will, at their own expense, join their proper stations without delay.

Sergeant George Sutherland, Battery E, First Artillery, having performed the duties assigned him in Special Orders No. 98, headquarters Fort Wood, New York Harbor, October 6, 1871, will return to his station at Fort Wood. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Reverend Doctor J. F. Fish, chaplain U. S. Army, having completed the duty upon which he was ordered to this city by Special Orders No. 151, September 25, 1871, from headquarters Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, will return to his proper station and resume his former duties. Authority to delay compliance with this order for thirty days is hereby granted him.

Musicien Henry Wille, general service U. S. Army, now supposed to be at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., is hereby assigned to Company C, Nineteenth Infantry, stationed at that post.

Monday, October 9.

So much of special Orders No. 315, paragraph 2, of August 15, 1871, from this office, as directs that Private Richard Engle, Company D, Twelfth Infantry, be discharged the service of the United States, is hereby revoked.

The extension of leave of absence granted Surgeon Madison Mills in Special Orders No. 340, August 31, 1871, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Private Charles E. Schmidt, general service U. S. Army, now on duty as clerk in the War Department, is hereby discharged the service of the United States.

Private Michael Brennan, Company E, Seventh Cavalry, now with his command, is hereby transferred to Company D, Second Infantry, which command he will at once proceed to join.

Private Franklin Deford, Company D, Second Infantry, now with his command, is hereby transferred to Company E, Seventh Cavalry, which command he will at once proceed to join.

Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry, is hereby appointed to act as inspector on certain ordnance stores, recruiting property, and camp and garrison equipage at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous No. 174 Hudson street, New York city.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S }  
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1871. }

General Orders No. 59.

I. General Orders Nos. 177, of April 23, 1864, and 88, of September 21, 1867, are modified so as to allow at extreme frontier posts light spring wagons for two horses or mules, to be used when no other suitable conveyance can be obtained, for carrying the mails and transporting officers travelling under orders on public duty.

II. Department commanders will forward to the Adjutant-General, to be submitted for the approval and orders of the Secretary of War, requisitions for the limited number of spring wagons needed at such posts in their commands as are destitute of ordinary railroad or stage facilities, designating the posts, with remarks in each case illustrating the necessity for using wagons.

III. No spring wagons will be purchased without the special order of the Secretary of War.

IV. All spring wagons received for use at posts will be taken up and accounted for as "spring wagons" on the returns of the quartermaster. When required for public purposes, a requisition setting forth the necessity therefor will be made in writing on the quartermaster, and approved by the post commander; and the wagons will be returned to the quartermaster as soon as each journey is performed.

V. Spring wagons belonging to the United States will never, under any circumstances, be used for private purposes, or except as provided in this order. The

spirit of the act of March 11, 1864, of which the following is an extract, will apply to them as to ambulances:

"That the ambulances in the armies of the United States shall be used only for the transportation of the sick and wounded, and, in urgent cases only, for medical supplies; and all persons shall be prohibited from using them or requiring them to be used for any other purpose; and any officer who shall use an ambulance, or require it to be used, for any other purpose than as provided in this section, shall, for the first offence, be publicly reprimanded by the commander of the Army corps in which he may be serving, and for the second offence shall be dismissed from the service."

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, October 5, 1871. }

General Orders No. 61.

General Orders No. 24, Quartermaster-General's office, series 1867, will cease to govern in the settlement with railroad companies for military transportation service rendered, except as hereinafter mentioned.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will make settlement with railroad companies at the rates of the public tariff, including classification, in use at date of service by the railroad company or railroad line furnishing transportation, unless a more favorable special arrangement can be made with the railroad companies separately or in conjunction, either for fixed periods or for each shipment as made.

Officers paying railroad transportation accounts will be careful to provide themselves with authentic and official copies of the tariffs of the companies employed in force at date of service.

In cases where the articles shipped by the United States are not enumerated in the tariff classifications of the railroad companies, and where the companies furnish no classification analogous thereto, the classification of General Orders No. 24, Quartermaster-General's office, series of 1867, will guide officers in settling the accounts.

In case of loss of the original bill of lading, payment of freight may be made upon presentation of the duplicate or triplicate, if one of them bears the receipt of the officer receiving the goods.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, September 18, 1871. }

General Court-Martial Orders No. 19.

I. Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort McKavitt, Texas, August 14, 1871, pursuant to Special Orders No. 152, headquarters Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, July 28, 1871, and of which Colonel Abner Doubleday, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried—

Captain Frederick M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

CHARGE—"Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

SPECIFICATION—"In this: that he, Captain Frederick M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, being in command of a company of U. S. Infantry, en route through a hostile Indian country, and having attached to the command a large number of public and private animals, did, through his culpable negligence, suffer said animals to be stampeded or run off by the Indians, thereby losing thirty-nine mules, the property of the United States, and three private horses. This at or near Barilla Springs, Texas, and on or about the 17th day of June, 1871."

To which charge and its specification the accused, Captain Frederick M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry, pleaded "Not guilty."

FINDING.—The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Captain Frederick M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry, as follows:

Of the specification, "Guilty."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.—And the court does therefore sentence him, Captain Frederick M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry, "To lose twenty files of his lineal rank as a captain of United States Infantry, and to be reprimanded in General Orders."

II. In conformity with the 65th of the Rules and Articles of War, the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Frederick M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry, have been forwarded to the Secretary of War, and by him submitted to the President of the United States, and the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved.

The sentence will be duly executed.

III. The Secretary of War deems the finding of "Guilty" to such a specification a sufficient reprimand.

Hereafter the name of Captain Frederick M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry, shall be borne on the Official Army Register on the list of captains of Infantry next below that of Captain Lewis Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

G. M. VAN BUREN, the pension agent for the city of New York, was arrested, October 7, on the complaint of James H. Baker, commissioner of pensions, whose affidavit alleges that in the years 1869, '70, and '71, Van Buren fraudulently withdrew from the assistant treasurer of this city certain sums of money amounting to about \$11,000, and converted the same to his own use. Immediately after the arrest of the accused he was taken to the office of Commissioner Shields to answer the charge. Mr. Van Buren gave bail in the sum of \$15,000 to appear for trial.

ORDERS have been issued at the Treasury for the settlement of all paymasters' accounts which are four years behind. An extra force, it is said, will adjust them all within a year. The accounts of the defaulting Paymaster Hodge have not been settled since March, 1867.

#### ARMY PERSONAL.

HOSPITAL Steward George Verey, U. S. Army, was assigned to duty at Fort Benton, Montana Territory, October 6.

SERGEANT Lomis, of Battery C, Fifth Artillery, committed suicide at Fort Monroe, October 5, by jumping off the wharf. Domestic infelicity is supposed to have been the cause.

TELEGRAPHIC instructions were issued September 27 from headquarters Department of the Missouri, directing Colonel Gordon Granger, Fifteenth Infantry, to proceed to Tularosa, N. M.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles G. Penney, Sixth Infantry, received orders from headquarters, Department of the Missouri, October 4, to report to the commanding officer Sixth Infantry, for duty.

THE leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant C. L. Best, Jr., First Artillery, in paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 192, current series, from the headquarters Department of the East, was extended ten days September 22.

FIRST Lieutenant F. C. Nichols, First Artillery, was relieved October 2 from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, and First Lieutenant A. E. Miltimore, First Artillery, detailed a member.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Lieutenant-Colonel Cary H. Fry, deputy paymaster-general U. S. Army, chief paymaster Department of the Missouri, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, October 2.

A PUBLIC reception was extended to General James A. Ekin, formerly chief of the Cavalry Bureau, War Department, recently, on the occasion of his return to his old home, Elizabeth, Western Pennsylvania, for the first time since his enlistment at the outbreak of the war in 1861.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. Army, from headquarters Department of the East, September 27, on the condition that he makes an arrangement satisfactory to the commanding officer Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., to provide medical attendance during his absence.

TELEGRAPHIC instructions were sent from the headquarters Department of the Missouri, October 5, revoking a telegram of the 4th inst., requiring Major James P. Roy, Sixth Infantry, to proceed to Camp Supply, I. T., and directing him to proceed to Fort Larned, Kansas, and assume command of that post.

IT being impracticable, under the circumstances, for Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry, to join his company at this time, he was ordered October 2 to proceed without delay to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, and report in person to Colonel W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, for assignment to temporary duty.

OFFICIAL notification having been received at the headquarters Department of the East of the promotion of Second Lieutenant O. H. Howard, Battery H, Fifth Artillery, at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, to be first lieutenant, vice Remak, resigned, which carries him to Battery M, at Fort Preble, Maine, he was ordered October 3 to proceed without unnecessary delay to join the battery to which he has been promoted.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Colonel J. I. Gregg, Eighth Cavalry, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, September 30, and leave of absence for thirty days with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, to Surgeon B. E. Fryer, U. S. Army. This leave to take effect upon the arrival of a medical officer to supply Surgeon Fryer's place.

MAJOR James P. Roy, Sixth Infantry, was ordered, October 5, to accompany the headquarters of his regiment from Fort Gibson, C. N., to Fort Hays, Kansas, reporting his arrival thereof by letter to these headquarters. First Lieutenant W. H. H. Crowell, Sixth Infantry (in arrest), will accompany Colonel W. B. Hazen and the headquarters and band of the Sixth Infantry, from Fort Gibson, C. N., to Fort Hays, Kansas.

COLONEL Henry Yates, of New Berlin, Ill., brother of ex-Senator Yates, committed suicide recently by taking strychnine. He was afflicted with a great tendency to dissipation, but his habits lately have not been worse than for some years past. He was major of the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and afterward to be colonel, but was never mustered in the latter grade. Since the war he has resided on his farm near New Berlin, Ill.

THE seven days' leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John J. O'Connell, First Infantry, in Special Orders No. 70, September 30, 1871, headquarters Madison Barracks, New York, was extended twenty days by orders from headquarters Department of the Lakes, October 3, and leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, was at the same time granted First Lieutenant Robert G. Heiner, First Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., October 2. Detail for the court: Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain F. D. Ogilby, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, First Infantry; First Lieutenant W. C. Beach, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieutenant J. W. Dillenbach, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., First Artillery. Second Lieutenant H. L. Harris, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, on October 3. Detail for the court: Major John Hamilton, First Artillery; Captain H. W. Closson, First Artillery; Captain W. M. Graham, First Artillery; Captain R. T. Frank, First Artillery; Captain F. E. Taylor, First Artillery; First Lieutenant J. P. Sanger, First Artillery; First



Lieutenant J. H. Counselman, adjutant First Artillery; First Lieutenant R. G. Shaw, First Artillery; First Lieutenant F. C. Nichols, First Artillery. Captain W. L. Haskin, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant J. E. Sawyer, Fifth Artillery, in Special Orders No. 48, headquarters Fort Sullivan, Maine, September 27, 1871, was extended ten days by orders from headquarters Department of the East, October 5.

THE following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending October 3, 1871: First Lieutenant E. W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry; Major John V. Du Bois, Third Cavalry; Major R. Morrow, paymaster U. S. Army; First Lieutenant A. H. Bowman, Ninth Infantry.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending October 11, 1871: Major H. A. Hambright, Nineteenth Infantry; Colonel F. F. Flint, Fourth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Wallace, U. S. Army; Major M. Cogswell, U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Washington, Maryland, October 10. Detail for the court: Major A. P. Howe, Fourth Artillery; Captain C. B. Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant Frederick Fuger, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant M. C. Grier, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant William Everett, Fourth Artillery. Second Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Preble, Maine, on Tuesday, October 10. Detail for the court: Major Truman Seymour, Fifth Artillery; Captain E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery; Captain H. F. Brewerton, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant W. B. McCallum, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. B. Weir, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant R. A. Ives, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., on Monday, October 9. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Eighth Infantry; Captain H. M. Lazelle, Eighth Infantry; Captain C. M. Bailey, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant A. W. Corlies, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant F. A. Whitney, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. M. Bailey, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Wallace Motts, Eighth Infantry. Second Lieutenant John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE New York Tribune says: "Darwin G. Fenno, late a lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry, stole \$1,500 of public funds intrusted to his keeping. A court-martial at St. Paul has sentenced him to pay back the money and to go into retirement for five years at Stillwater Penitentiary. The sentence has been approved at Washington. This has set us to calculating. If a petty larceny practitioner like Fenno is to be locked up for five years for stealing \$1,500, a grand New York appropriator who steals \$5,000,000 should of course be incarcerated about sixteen thousand years. But you cannot do it. Speculators do not live long enough. They cheat us to the very end."

THE New York Tribune says: "Major-General George L. Hartsuff, one of the most hard-working and gallant officers of the Army, who came out of the Florida Indian wars with one bullet in his body, which he still carries, and off the field of Antietam with another, beside having been washed ashore almost insensible in Lake Michigan, in the Lady Elgin disaster, was recently retired as full major-general, on account of wounds received in the service. He now goes to Europe, in the hope that he may still be able to do a little business as an agent of the Gatling Gun Company. We shall have abroad no more creditable representative of the fighting men or of the scholars of our Army."

OFFICIAL information has been received at the headquarters Department of Dakota, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, of the following promotions of officers serving in this command: First Lieutenant Wm. S. McCaskey, regimental quartermaster, Twentieth Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to be captain, vice Mason, promoted, which carries him to Company G, Fort Ripley, Minnesota; First Lieutenant James M. J. Sanno, adjutant Seventh Infantry, Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, to be captain, vice Ballantine, resigned, which carries him to Company F, Fort Buford, Dakota Territory. The officers promoted will be at once relieved from their present duties, and will proceed without delay to join their respective companies. Captain Sanno will proceed to his new station via Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain C. J. Dickey, Twenty-second Infantry, from headquarters, Department of Dakota, September 30, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of sixty days. Leave of absence for thirty days to Second Lieutenant C. C. Cusick, Twenty-second Infantry, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of five months—the leave to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by his post commander, and leave of absence for fifteen days to Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, chief quartermaster of the department. During the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Holabird, Captain J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence of the department, will perform the duties of chief quartermaster.

THE following is a memorandum of orders, circulars, and instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of September, 1871:

First Lieutenant Post—To proceed to Willet's Point, New York Harbor, and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty with the Battalion of Engineers. (S. O. No. 121, par. 1, H. Q. C. of E., September 1.)

First Lieutenant Post—Assigned to duty with Battalion of Engineers. (S. O. No. 343, par. 3, W. D., A. G. O., September 2.)

Major Prime—Retired from active service, his name to be placed on list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from wounds or injury re-

ceived in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the Act of August 3, 1861. (S. O. No. 347, par. 4, W. D., A. G. O., September 5.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Tower—Granted leave of absence for ten days. (S. O. No. 123, par. 1, H. Q. C. of E., September 8.)

Officers of Engineers and Agents—Instructions relative to preparation of advertisements inviting proposals for material or labor, for works of improvement of rivers and harbors, or other like works of the Engineer Department. (Circular, Office C. of E., September 13.)

Captain Smith—Granted leave of absence for two months. (S. O. No. 368, par. 4, W. D., A. G. O., September 20.)

Second Lieutenant Mahan—Detailed as member of a General Court-martial to meet at West Point, N. Y., September 26. (S. O. No. 370, par. 2, W. D., A. G. O., September 21.)

Officers of Engineers and Agents—The Missouri State Atlas, published at St. Louis, Mo., placed on the advertising list of the War Department. (Circular, Office C. of E., September 30.)

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Battery A, Fourth Artillery, from Rutherfordton, N. C., to Charlotte, N. C., September 23. Joined.

Company H, Sixth Cavalry, from Aberdeen, Miss., to Camp near Fort Hays, Kas., October 1. Ordered.

Company D, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp near Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Wallace, Kas., September 30. Ordered.

Company M, Sixth Cavalry, from Camp Supply, I. T., to Fort Lyon, C. T., September 30. Ordered.

Headquarters and A and H, Third Infantry, from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Fort Wallace, Kas., October 2. Ordered.

Company E, Third Infantry, from Camp Supply, I. T., to Fort Wallace, Kas., October 2. Ordered.

Company F, Third Infantry, from Camp Supply, I. T., to Fort Lyon, C. T., October 2. Ordered.

Company G, Third Infantry, from Fort Lyon, C. T., to Fort Reynolds, C. T., October 2. Ordered.

Companies B and C, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Wallace, Kas., to Fort Scott, Kas., October 2. Ordered.

Company I, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Wallace, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., October 2. Ordered.

Company E, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Harker, Kas., October 2. Ordered.

Company G, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., October 2. Ordered.

Company D, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Reynolds, Kas., to Fort Harker, Kas., October 2. Ordered.

Companies A and I, Sixth Infantry, from Fort Scott, Kas., to Fort Hays, Kas., October 2. Ordered.

Company J, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from Fort Duncan, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex., September 18. Ordered.

Company F, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Duncan, Tex., September 18. Ordered.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. steamer *Richmond* was reported at Madeira, via Lisbon, October 11, 1871.

THE U. S. steamers *Congress*, *Severn*, *Iroquois*, and *Kansas* went down the bay October 10, under orders to proceed to sea for exercise, and to be in readiness to receive the Russian fleet.

THE U. S. ship *Portsmouth* sailed September 5 from Rio Janeiro for New York. The *Ticonderoga* sailed the same day from Rio for the River La Plata. The *Lancaster* was at Rio on the same date.

DR. Newman tells of two sailors on the U. S. frigate *Congress* who were reported for fighting, and were sentenced to hug each other for four hours, with a sentry on the watch to see that they did it affectionately.

THE U. S. steamer *Nantucket* arrived at St. Jago de Cuba September 30 from Samana, and left October 5 for Guantanamo. A French gunboat is in the harbor. The Spanish war steamer *Francisco de Borja* went to the assistance of the French gunboat *Bouvet*, ashore at Bahia de Cayos, St. Domingo, and found her to be a total wreck. The crew were all saved.

A LETTER has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, dated Rio de Janeiro, September 9. He encloses a report from Commander Quackenbush, of the *Wasp*, dated Montevideo, August 28, stating that the week previous an engagement took place between the *Keds* and *Whites* near the Rio Negro, resulting in the defeat of the Government troops with a loss of four guns, and 250 infantry, and half the stock.

THE Swedish steam-frigate *Josefine*, which is now on a cruise along our shores, arrived at Boston Monday evening. She has recently visited the ports of New York and Newport, R. I., and during her stay at the former city her officers tendered a reception to Miss Christina Nilsson, the Swedish songstress, on board their vessel. The *Josefine* is commanded by Commodore Van Otten, with Captain J. F. Klercher as his chief officer. She has eleven commissioned officers and a crew of 304 men. Her armament consists of thirty-four large guns, besides several small arms.

REAR Admiral Lee has not been detached from the command of the North Atlantic fleet as erroneously stated. The *Severn*, his flagship, has been temporarily detached from the fleet to participate in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis; but after these ceremonies Admiral Lee will rejoin her, and his flag-ship will return to the fleet. The reception fleet is to consist of the *Severn*, *Congress*, *Kansas*, *Iroquois*, *Talapoosa*. The latter vessel left to-day for New York, where she will report to Vice Admiral Rowan, who has command of the reception fleet. The *Severn*, arrived at New York October 7.

OFFICIAL information has been received at the office of the Light-house Board, through the Department of State, from the Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal, that hereafter the meteorological variations will be announced by hoisting on the yards of the masts at the semaphoric stations in the navy-yards at Marina, Vianna do Castelo, Nossa Senhora da Luz, Cabo Carvoeiro, Oitavos, Cascaes, S. Juliao, Cabo Espichel e Sagres, the following signals: Triangular cone, base downward, signal announcing fresh wind, or gale, from the north (from west northwest to east, passing by the north); the same signal reversed, signal announcing fresh wind or gale from the south (from southeast to west, passing by the south); a cube, signal an-

nouncing storm, without indicating the place in which it must discharge; a cube surmounted by a triangular cone, base downward, signal announcing storm from the north (west northwest to east, passing by the north); the same reversed, signal announcing storm from the south (southeast to west, passing by the south).

VICE-ADMIRAL Rowan arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard October 7, and proceeded on board the flagship *Congress*, Captain Davenport commanding. The arrangements for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis by the squadron are being rapidly completed. The vessels to take part in the event are the *Congress*, flagship; *Iroquois*, Captain Adams; *Kansas*, Commander Hatfield; and *Severn*, Commander Fitzhugh, now on her way from Norfolk. The *Richmond*, Commander J. R. Mullany, of the European Squadron, expected here on the 29th inst., will participate, should she arrive in time, while the *Wabash*, Rear-Admiral Alden, now fitting out for the Mediterranean, will also take part should she be in readiness to do so. The squadron, under command of Vice-Admiral Rowan, will proceed to the Battery, and thence to Sandy Hook, to await the arrival of the Russian Squadron. When it is signalled, the receiving squadron will go forth to meet it, and then will follow the usual exchange of salutes, after which the foreign men-of-war will be escorted with all the honors to the Battery, and the visitors will there be met by the Reception Committee. After his return from Washington the Grand Duke will visit the Navy-yard. The Marines, under the command of Colonel Broome, will turn out in full force. Nothing is being spared to render the visit of the Duke as agreeable as possible. The illness of Admiral Porter, who is confined to his house, is generally regretted.

THE sailing sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Commander A. A. Semmes, came into Rio Janeiro after rather a stormy passage from Montevideo, on Friday, August 25, with officers and crew all well. She was on her way to the United States, having finished her commission, so far as her tarry in those waters was concerned. The *Portsmouth* arrived on this station in October, 1869, and has been very busily employed since then. She has visited Cape Town and the African west coast, and repeatedly made her appearance at the ports on the east coast of South America. A number of times has the *Portsmouth* been visited by the yellow fever and small pox, and few of the officers or men have escaped one or the other, and yet the mortality has been astonishingly small. "While here," says a letter from Rio, "and in conformity with orders from home, the *Portsmouth* received on board a number of Americans—ostensibly Americans, though many of them are of foreign birth—amounting in all, men, women, and children, to about thirty souls, of which more than three-fourths are children. This is supposed to be the "tail end" of that ill-provided and suffering portion of American emigration, a long stream of which flowed out here in 1865-6-7. Arrangements have been made on board the *Portsmouth* to accommodate this unusual demand, and they will be landed again on American soil, which desire seems to be the acme of their highest anticipations. After taking in the necessary stores the *Portsmouth* sailed from this port for New York, intending possibly to touch at Barbadoes, on Tuesday, September 5. Lieutenant-Commander Goodrich and the midshipmen were transferred to the *Portsmouth* from the *Lancaster* for passage home, as were also Masters Woodman, Shaw and Hagenman transferred from the United States steamer *Wasp*, on which they have been serving for a number of months; also Admiral Secretary T. D. Winter as passenger, on duty. The United States steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster*, the flagship of Admiral Lanman, commanding this station, came into this port from Bahia on Wednesday, August 16, and still lies at anchor here, where, it is understood, she will remain some time; and certainly it is the wish of the American citizens for we have seen very little of the American squadron for the past two years. The United States steamer *Wasp*, Commander J. N. Quackenbush, is at Montevideo, her station being the river Plate. Some changes having occurred among her officers—a number who came out in the *Portsmouth* having been ordered back to her.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Herald, writing from Spezia, Italy, September 12, says: "About the time the news reached Europe of the making and maturing of the great international race on the Kennebecasis, which had such a melancholy ending for the Tyne crew, the Europeans squadron of American war vessels rendezvoused at Spezia, in Italy. The ships were the flagship *Franklin*, the *Richmond*, the *Guerriere*, the *Shenandoah*, the *Plymouth*, and the *Saco*. With the collection together of as many as perhaps eighteen hundred sailors, men whose natural tastes incline to aquatic sports, it is not at all singular that a strong interest was felt in the proceeding, and that imitation should be attempted. The *Saco* arrived in the squadron flushed with a recent victory achieved at Malaga over the boat of the British man-of-war *Leo*, and brought the living trophy—a dead chicken cock—with her, the race having been between the launches of the respective ships. She owned, in addition, a very fast whale boat, pulling twelve oars, and of which the crew were justly proud. In length it is 30 feet 2 inches, in beam, 6 feet 5 inches, and in weight about 1,500 pounds. She pulls twelve oars, double banked, and carries a coxswain. The presence of this boat naturally led to a race, the barge of the *Guerriere* speedily offering challenge. The *Guerriere's* barge is a larger boat than the *Saco's*, pulling fourteen oars, double banked; in weight about 2,200 pounds, in beam 7 feet 2 inches, and in length 33 feet. The distance to be rowed was a straight race of four miles; the finish was to be at the *Franklin*, and Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Gillette, U. S. Navy, attached to the flagship, was selected as umpire. The day of the race was beautiful. By permission, about two hundred of the *Guerriere's* men were allowed to go on board of the *Richmond* (which was anchored well out) to witness the race, and long before the boat started the rigging and tops of every American war vessel in the



harbor was thronged with the men who had climbed aloft, the better to see the contest. To save the race crews the boats were towed to the starting buoy, four miles out the bay, by steam launches, and this arrangement made as was before indicated, the race a straight one—ending at the *Franklin*. At exactly half-past four P. M. the boats got away, followed as a proper distance by the steam launches. The start was even, good and fair, but in a few minutes the barge drew slowly ahead with a tremendous stroke of forty to the minute, and this rate was actually maintained until near the finish. The *Saco's* crew labored under the disadvantage of having one of their number just from the sick list a day or two previous, he having been admitted with an attack of diarrhoea. Another one also was not well; from what cause is not known. This must have had some effect on their pace; but other influences were at work also. The barge crew was in fine condition, and pulled a splendid, slashing stroke. The boat, too, responded elegantly, and took the water well, whereas the whaler showed a disposition to bury herself. Still the after boat stuck to her work, and did—as all should do—the best she could; but the barge drew ahead imperceptibly from the start. As the boats passed the *Saco* the barge was so far ahead that nothing save a miracle could prevent her winning. She pulled to the finish in 27 min. 54 sec. amid the hearty cheers of nearly the whole squadron, the shrill blasts of the steam whistles, and a perfect whirl of excitement generally. The time of the whaleboat was not taken; for a little before the gun was fired which announced that the score had been crossed by the winner she turned and steered for her own ship. The chicken cook, the *Guerriere's* emblem of victory, wrested from the Englishmen, is the *Saco's* greatest loss. It now goes to the *Guerriere*; but for how long who shall say? for the *Shenandoah* has girded up her loins for the strife and awaits the battle afar off. She, too, has a boat, and a crew likewise; and with a boldness and audacity unparalleled—whether mistaken or not is to be tried—has challenged these mighty men of *Guerriere-dom* to give her an aquatic battle. How it will terminate we shall hear.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

OCTOBER 5.—Commander John Irwin, to League Island, Pa. Surgeon F. L. Dubois, to the *Pawnee*. Paymaster H. P. Tuttle, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions, etc. Paymaster H. M. Meade, to the *Iroquois*. Paymaster J. H. Bulkley, to the *Terror*. OCTOBER 6.—Commander John L. Davis, to command the *Wyoming*, on the 25th inst. Lieutenants A. J. Iverson and Charles T. Hutchins, Masters A. B. Conden and J. T. Sullivan, Midshipmen R. G. Peck, Charles F. Kanhardt, John D. Koeler, Jacob J. Hunker, James H. Bull, and Ed. M. Hughes, Surgeon Henry M. Wells, and Boatswain Wm. Long, to the *Wyoming* on the 25th inst. OCTOBER 7.—Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st of November. Passed Assistant Paymaster Jared Linsley, Jr., to the *Wyoming*. OCTOBER 9.—Master Richard Rush, to Coast Survey duty. OCTOBER 10.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Webb, to duty in the Asiatic Fleet.

## DETACHED.

OCTOBER 4.—First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. G. West, from the *Savanne*, and placed on waiting orders. OCTOBER 5.—Surgeon Wm. T. Hord, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon N. L. Bates, from the *Pawnee*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Paymaster C. A. McDaniel, from the *Terror*, and ordered to settle accounts. Passed Assistant Paymaster Jared Linsley, Jr., from the *Iroquois*, and ordered to settle accounts. OCTOBER 6.—Lieutenant-Commander R. S. Chew, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Wyoming* on the 25th inst. Master Clifford H. West, from duty in signal office, and ordered to the *Wyoming* on the 25th inst. Midshipmen Perrin Busbee and C. G. Calkins, from the *Iroquois*, and ordered to the *Wyoming* on the 25th inst. Assistant Surgeon William H. McDonald, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Wyoming* on the 25th inst. Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Davis, from the *Constitution*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Chief Engineer George D. Emmons, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Wyoming* on the 25th inst. Second Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, from League Island, Pa., and ordered to the *Wyoming* on the 25th inst. Gunner John A. McDonald, from the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Wyoming* on the 25th inst. OCTOBER 7.—Paymaster Edward May, from the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in charge of coal, etc. Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Thatcher, from the *Jamestown*, and placed on waiting orders. OCTOBER 9.—Commander E. P. Lull, from special duty connected with the *Darien* Expedition, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Pitkin, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to duty on Coast Survey. OCTOBER 10.—Lieutenant Eugene W. Watson, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Nipsic*. Lieutenant Joseph Marthon, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to duty in the Asiatic Fleet.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending October, 7:

Charles B. Knight, caulker, September 8, U. S. steamer *Plymouth*. Thomas Martin, beneficiary, September 29, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. John Stewart, marine, October 5, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

## OCTOBER 2.

First Lieutenant Francis H. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps.—Detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Brooklyn, N. Y., Barracks. Captain Frank Munroe, U. S. Marine Corps.—Residue of sentence of General Court-martial remitted, and ordered to wait orders from Navy Department.

## OCTOBER 4.

Captain Frank Munroe, U. S. Marine Corps.—Ordered to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Boston.

## OCTOBER 5.

Died.—At Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Private John Stewart, a native of Philadelphia; enlisted December 31, 1870 (attempted to commit suicide on the 2d instant).

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ORDNANCE AND ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Lieutenant Dutton, in his review of General Morgan's pamphlet, founds one of his principal objections to a union of this corps with the artillery, upon the idea that it would be unnatural, and "opposed to antecedents and principles in every trade and ramification of labor," as the tendency of the age is towards a division of labor. He severely damages that argument however, in his description of the hypothetical ordnance officer, who he makes out to be an epitome of all the mechanical arts and trades, of all practical and theoretical science, and of commercial enterprise and shrewdness; in fact a personification of the progress and achievement of the nineteenth century.

The lieutenant represents the Ordnance Department as professing, against what he states is the rule of private enterprise, to carry on, understand, and improve all the mechanical trades and occupations.

By looking a little into the history of his corps, the lieutenant will find they would still further amplify their field of labor, and that "national gun foundries" and "Government powder works," have been strongly urged as necessary adjuncts to a perfect ordnance arrangement. If these were obtained, the next demand would be, national iron foundries, and forges, and rolling mills. Then willow plantations and saltpetre works of the United States ordnance, would follow. We suppose also that the "department" would have its loyal "Haroldson" as a necessary adjunct to the latter works.

In his anxiety to show how little the artillery would gain by consolidation, the lieutenant tells us that ten officers would keep the artillery well supplied with all they want; now allowing as many more to each infantry and cavalry, and counting in the "irresponsible lieutenants" who he states are supposed to be "learning their business," we have a total of fifty commissioned officers of ordnance. This he informs us is a "very liberal" schedule. We hope his chief will call the attention of Congress to it, and see if that body cannot relieve the country of the burthen of paying for twenty-seven more ordnance officers than can be profitably employed.

We notice that the lieutenant assigns "one officer to the manufacture of powder." Now upon the strength of the old adage of, "two heads" etc., in connection with the results at Fort Monroe of the "latest compound," as announced in the public telegrams, we would suggest that the artillery would feel more comfortable if that detail was increased in size and made from a roster of "responsible persons fitted for real trusts," instead of tyros, as he tells us lieutenants of ordnance are regarded.

While upon the subject of powder, we will ask why, during the lifetime of the lamented Rodman, was he not detailed to follow to conclusions his inventions and improvements in the manufacture and constitution of gunpowder, instead of being stationed at a new post that is now regarded as not beyond the calibre of a very much younger and less experienced man. General Rodman's original and penetrating mind had fairly started the great subject, and it is fair to presume he could have made more progress in that direction than any one else. If the lieutenant accurately states the opinions of his corps in reference to inventions and their productions, and it is then remembered what kind of a reception was accorded to General Rodman's first gun inventions, we must arrive at one of two conclusions; either that the department could not appreciate a "good invention" when it was presented, or else that it was opposed, for reasons of its own, to giving General Rodman an opportunity to develop his theories and discoveries. These things we are told are "kept in the family;" "outsiders" can of course but speculate upon appearances. It certainly is a queer coincidence that one of the pet ideas of that celebrated man should be taken up so soon after his death, and that it should terminate in so much smoke and so many fragments.

The lieutenant assigns to the construction of cannon one officer of Rodman's calibre, hard to find, and an assistant of an unknown calibre, of which there is a large stock on hand. We also have a description of the troubles of "Lieutenant-Colonel Napoleon B. Smith," in his attempt first to make a gun contract, and then to superintend the operation. This is a graphic piece of writing, and by far the best part of the article. The colonel's troubles and perplexities glow upon every line and every word almost. The great mind and profound judgment that used to smooth over and make easy these knotty points for all the rest, has passed away, and we have thought, in view of the fact that the Ordnance Department now have a little cash on hand, that they may have started out an "estimated Rodman calibre" to rehabilitate the grim and silent places that used to burn with Rodman's genius and smile at his genial good nature; and that this description is an official narrative of what befell an ordnance reality. It can be readily imagined how seriously the rough brogans with which General Rodman travelled over "the outcroppings of his field," chafes the refined pedals of an individual accustomed only to the sumptuous and close-fitting gaiters of "Gadolin," and the elastic pumps of "the younger Barlow." The lieutenant could have increased this hypothetical colonel's misery on his, the lieutenant's, return from Fort Monroe, by remarking to him what he discovered about "the factor of safety," and "the relation a reliably determined curve of pressure bears to the form and strength of a gun."

We agree with the lieutenant that practical men rely considerably upon experience and judgment, and in fact they are often preferred to mathematicians. But we must also remind him that about the time Captain Parrott's idea had demolished Fort Sumter, from distances varying between 1,000 and 4,000 yards, the Ordnance Department was very much concerned because the captain was unable to inform it of the mathematical law of the curve of the rifle grooves of his guns. He answered that it was entirely empirical, but they insisted upon having

its development, or else no more guns, as we have heard. It was not enough to know that his guns economically and successfully did more than any guns the department was then constructing.

The lieutenant says that "a hopeful and liberal view even would lead the ordnance and the artillery to unite in a common desire to advance the science of gunnery, in the regions where their functions shade into each other." Granted; but we hold that in that respect the ordnance entirely fail. To accomplish that end, it would be necessary to furnish the artillery with authentic and full records of experiments tried and results obtained, not only among themselves, but in foreign countries as well. It would also necessitate the furnishing of sufficient material and instruments to enable the artillery to utilize and record the periodical firing of all kinds that annually takes place throughout their stations. The cost of the material thus used, as well as the time consumed, are now completely thrown away. We use powder furnished by the ordnance, but beyond the fact that it is powder we know nothing concerning it. In fact the writer has opened barrels marked "Cannon No. 5," and found them to contain mammoth as well as mortar powder. We have no means furnished for measuring the velocity of our shot, its time of flight, the distance it is thrown, or the accuracy of its construction. We have but such means as we can improvise to ascertain whether our guns are wearing out; and are entirely in the dark as to whether we are overstraining them. The tables of fire contained in the ordnance manual bear their absurdity upon their faces in several instances. When attempts are made to procure these implements, many of which are on hand or could be procured at small cost, the "requisitions" are either neglected, or the applicant is informed that, not keeping an artillery school, these things are unnecessary. The artillery claim that by such treatment it is debarrd from any possibility of advancement in what is really acknowledged as entirely artillery business.

It will not do for the ordnance to say it does not occupy the ground for want of funds. It has plenty of material on hand, and instruments and officers to use them, to make reliable and accurate tables of fire at least. We will refer the lieutenant to the parable of the talents, and tell him we do not hold his department responsible for what Congress would not give it, but it is for not making proper use of the facilities it had that we wish to interfere with its management.

The lieutenant manifests great apprehension as to what would become of the infantry and cavalry, and their arms and equipments, in the event of a union of the artillery and ordnance. We must confess our inability to see why the infantry should have any great predilection or affection for the ordnance. Certainly not on the score of what has been done for it. It is fresh in the minds of all that the Ordnance Department has done its best to delay and thwart the expressed wishes of the Army, through a board of large rank and experience, as well as through its general, in reference to the kind of breech-loading musket it wishes to fight with. Why the ordnance should so pertinaciously cling to the so-called Springfield we are unable to say. After allowing the clerk in the department his share of the plan, and Mr. Allin and the other patentee claimants their part of the gun, there must be little left of it for the department to father. It may be dear to the department, however, from the manner in which it figured before the late ordnance court of inquiry. Regarding infantry equipments, we will merely remark that although metallic ammunition has been in service over five years, the infantryman still wears his old-fashioned cartridge-box; and a more clumsy, unsuitable, and uncomfortable arrangement for the use intended was never inflicted upon a soldier.

Referring to the metallic ammunition, we will say that ordnance officers have little or nothing to claim in it or the beautiful machinery by which it is made. If our memory serves us, we think we have heard the amiable and accomplished first assistant to the chief of ordnance, under whose command both were developed, award the full praise to the master machinist or some other such functionary. And here we will remark that we will not allow the term "Ordnance Department"—including all in employ—to be used as synonymous with "commissioned officers of ordnance," or, as the lieutenant puts it, those "in glory." The master workman and shop superintendents, with their cap and bullet machines, and the various others now in use at Frankford and elsewhere, can only be counted against us when they have been duly admitted into the realms of "glory."

The cavalry, with their McClellan saddles, Colt's pistols, Sharpe, Remington, or Spencer carbines, and Sibley bit, appear to have been equipped without the aid of ordnance talent, and doubtless care little as to who buy or make what they use. We would here suggest that when the Ordnance Department again assemble a board, and wish to have the opinions and experience of the infantry and cavalry service laid before it, the result could be better attained by placing as representatives of those arms upon it officers whose service and record have been sufficiently identified with them to give their opinions an authoritative weight.

When the lieutenant tells us that he surveys the field from the interior, and that those "out of the family" have but a superficial view of what has been done, or is doing, he presents one of our strongest arguments against the present status. If from his interior heights he will examine the record, we opine he will find the tremendous experience in buying and selling that he mentions does not extend many years back of his own "entrance into glory." We doubt whether before the late war the vouchers of any officer in his department went above hundreds of thousands of dollars. We do remember vividly, however, during the early part of the war, when we were exercising the line function of interposing our precious bodies between these astute purchasers and the rebel bullets, that curses and anathemas, loud and deep, were to be heard from all sides upon the "Austrian rifles," "Belgian muskets," and



altered Enfields, and also upon the persons who furnished them. Our artillery friends were loud in their complaints against Dyer shot, fragile trails, and weak axles. If these articles help to make up the grand aggregate of purchases mentioned by the lieutenant, the buyers are welcome to all the glory they obtained by the operation.

Referring to his remarks upon the abilities and acquirements of the artillery, after remarking that neither strength to his arguments, credit, to his taste or reputation of any kind is acquired by accusing his opponent too frequently of making "ill-considered remarks," "want of reflection," "hyperbols," and even "want of truth," all of which if so are very evident to a careful reader, we will tell the lieutenant that while we are willing to acknowledge our own shortcomings, we will resist any accusations coming from without the family. Believing that he has exhausted his stock of appreciation upon himself and his associates, we will ignore his judgment upon us individually and collectively, and merely say that a review of the personnel of the Army will make an exhibit of which the artillery need in no way be ashamed. It will be found that three-fourths of the instructing duty at West Point has been done by artillery officers, and that that branch of the service has furnished five of the fourteen generals, including the commander-in-chief; nine of the sixteen adjutant-generals, including the chief; three of the eight inspector-generals; fifteen of the sixty-four quartermasters, including the chief; sixteen of the twenty-eight commissaries; fourteen of the one hundred and four engineers, including the chief; and fourteen of the fifty-five ordnance officers, including the chief. We have no time to recall the distinguished men in civil life who began their career in the artillery. We have mentioned enough to show that some cause must exist to induce so many to leave it, and we believe with General Morgan that it is mainly to be attributed to the fact that the Ordnance Department insist upon keeping as far as possible from it all the scientific and attractive portion of its profession and upon reducing it as near as possible to the condition of mere food for powder.

The lieutenant's fears that details to ordnance duty would be detrimental to the efficiency with which it is done should be quieted by the fact that details from artillery is the method in all services but our own, not even excepting our own Navy. That affords an example very near home. The ordnance duty in our Navy that is performed by never-ending detail could in many respects be initiated to advantage by its land brethren. Especially is this the case in the care of stores of a perishable nature, such as fuses and fixed ammunition. We can recall the satisfaction always felt by an artillery officer during the war when he could occasionally secure a small supply of Navy time fuses.

After exhausting his vituperating adjectives and adverbs upon the remarks of "the other side," the lieutenant proceeds to apply a *breeches* process to a misquoted sentence. He then sums up his remarks as follows: "We insist that guns should be made by ordnance officers because ordnance officers know how to make them, and are already designated by law as the proper persons to do it." We will paraphrase this as follows: We insist that the Tammany ring should govern New York city, because the Tammany ring know how to govern it, and are already designated by law as the proper persons to do it. There is an argument that we doubt not has sufficient body to satiate even the voraciously logical weapon of the lieutenant.

CANISTER.

#### EVERY MAN HIS OWN TAILOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The artillery officer writing over the *nom de plume* of Canister McGrape, concludes his letter by admitting the justice of Mr. Dutton's view "in respect to one of the arguments urged for consolidation, which would, as it seems to us, also require a musician to be a machinist," etc., etc. It is evident how little thought this officer has given to the matter, and how successful the expedient of assigning one's adversary a false position sometimes proves. Did Canister ever hear such an argument, or read it in any controversy between the artillery and ordnance, except when assumed by ordnance officers? If he has heard or known of this argument being advanced by any one in the interest of the artillery, we beg that he will point out the instance. In General McDowell's statement before the Congressional Committee, as quoted in the pamphlet which originated this discussion, he says: "We have now a body of officers—artillerists—who have no lot or part in the device of the artillery and munitions they use," etc. Nothing stronger than this has yet been urged by any artillery officer that we are aware of, and yet it furnishes the basis for Mr. Dutton's parallel argument which appears to have captivated Canister, that artillerymen should make their "breeches" because they wear them. What we claim in this respect is that our breeches don't fit, that they are not made in modern style, that we are clad altogether according to the tastes of our tailors and not our own. The illustration to be pertinent should show a second-hand clothes dealer trying his garments on a verdant countryman. Seizing a coat which is a world too large in the back, he draws it snugly over the breast, faces his victim toward the glass, and triumphantly bids him admire the most beautiful fit, and persuades the purchaser that such goods can be had no where else in the known world. The material will stand any strain, and if it lasts but a week unfair usage is a ready excuse. The designer is the foremost man in his profession, and his associates are each at the head of their several "specialties." The countryman may protest (according to his intelligence) that the garments are not such as are worn by well-dressed people elsewhere, that the stuff is shoddy, the style old-fashioned, and the workmanship indifferent. To every objection he hears the same reply: "We're the greatest firm in the world. It's an honor to wear our clothes. We have raised the art of tailoring in this country from the lowest depths to a height of excellence beyond the conception of people

outside of our profession." Finally, if brazen assertions, repeated and repeated "in damnable iteration," fail to make the countryman fall down and worship tailors' clothes and everything connected with the firm, it is so easy to say, "he has not the ghost of an idea" of the province of a tailor. Even the apprentices in the shop can sneer at him. And so it will go until it is learned that tailors are made for men and not men for tailors.

In conclusion, we beg to disclaim anything like offensive insinuation toward our brethren of the Ordnance Department. We desire only to show that the specious illustration adduced by Lieutenant Dutton may cut both ways.

COUNTRYMAN.

#### WHY IT WAS SO.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have the honor to inquire if that was a bona fide communication about "his boy," dated August 20, and published in your number of the 26th, or a burlesque on somebody. If it was a real communication I wish you would be kind enough to ask its author if he knows why the French came to what he says all the world knows they did. If he cannot answer the question, "his boy," if he is a good student, may be able to tell him: that it was not because the French have always been scientific, nor because they were deficient in pluck; but it was because the Krupp (group) prevailed to such an alarming extent among the French troops during the Franco-Prussian war.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

ABERDEEN, MISS., August 29, 1871.

#### HEAVY RIFLED FIELD GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: "Justitia" makes a very curious point in your last paper in showing why we have no larger rifled field guns. His logic is convincing to himself no doubt, but to "common barnyard fowl," as Captain Canister McGrape christens his brother officers, it not only limps but goes dead lame. Some one thinks we should have a larger rifled field gun, and immediately, according to "Justitia," the Ordnance Department jumps to the conclusion that the light 12-pounder is to be withdrawn from service, and as "a distinguished artillery officer," whose opinion on such matters carried with it great weight, "was not yet prepared to give up the ricochet of the round shot," the proposition for a larger rifled field gun was "extinguished," to the great regret of the Chief of Ordnance. Might one inquire why, if desirable, we could not have both? It may be argued of course that a multiplication of calibres is not desirable, but is there any such relation between the 12-pounder smooth bore and a rifled field gun of large calibre that one shall necessarily exclude the other? If there is any relation of the kind existing, it would seem to be between the different calibres of rifled guns, and here it is not imperative. It seems clear enough that artillery officers might not accept the double-headed proposition of the Chief of Ordnance, and yet be strongly in favor of a rifled gun of larger calibre than the 3-inch.

Moreover we understand the author of a "Few Thoughts on Artillery" to take the position, judging from the illustrations he draws from foreign service, that our guns have too great weight of metal for the size of shot delivered, and that a 3½-inch gun weighing 1,200 pounds does not represent the most modern and approved style of artillery.

ARTILLERIST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In a communication signed "Justitia," published in your issue of September 30, a reason is given why larger rifled field guns are not to be found in our service, and an attempt is made to hold the artillery responsible for their absence.

The proposition appears to have been to substitute the larger rifles in place of the light 12-pounder, and keep the 3-inch rifle in service. The reply of the Chief of Ordnance undoubtedly reflected most accurately the estimate the artillery placed upon the light 12-pounder. It was a gun admirably adapted to the circumstances and theatre of our war. Shrapnel well served from it was terribly effective, and more sanguinary work was probably never accomplished than that wrought by the heavy canister of the "light 12" at short range. The case and canister from the 3-inch rifle, on the contrary, from its small diameter, was proportionally much less effective.

No pains appears to have been taken to see how a proposition to substitute this larger gun for the 3-inch rifle would have been received by the artillery. An opinion is that if the "distinguished artillery officer" alluded to as authority had been posted in reference to the ideas of those actually engaged in the field, he would have said, for our rolling and heavily wooded country, when short-range fighting becomes necessary, the light 12-pounder is a very valuable gun, but we will gladly take the larger rifle in the place of the present small one. Such views were very commonly entertained by active artillery officers as far back as 1862-3, and also publicly discussed.

We fear "Justitia" has but driven another nail into the coffin of the separate ordnance organization by his remarks upon rifled mortars. That progressive and very able men exist within the Ordnance Department is very well known. But the fate of the rifled mortar proposition shows that their counsels and ideas are disregarded and smothered by an apathy and indifference that in other cases than the one in point has deprived the department as a body of credit and renown that has subsequently encompassed individual members.

Referring to the last paragraph of "Justitia's" remarks, we will say, how any body can read the language of the appropriation laws passed by Congress within the last five years, in almost all cases where they refer to ordnance matters, and not feel that a want of confidence in the department, for some reason, whether right or wrong we say not, is indicated, we cannot comprehend.

We cannot close this little article without expressing the pleasure we felt in reading a communication from ordnance sources, in which dignity, courtesy, fairness and good nature was the prevailing spirit, and com-

mend the style of "Justitia" as worthy of imitation to those members of his corps who desire to continue this controversy.

FAIR PLAY.

#### LIEUTENANT GEORGE K. DAKIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The career of the late Lieutenant George K. Dakin furnishes another remarkable illustration of what may be accomplished by continuous industry and unwearied perseverance. He was at the time of his decease in temporary command of the military post at Key West, Fla., and his name ranked well up on the list of first lieutenants. His appointment was from civil life, the gift of his native State, New Hampshire, and dated from 1866. He subsequently received the rank of brevet captain. His standing at the close of the war, being that of captain of a volunteer battery, is the surest criterion by which to judge of his previous services; for he had originally gone forth as a private soldier, and won his way slowly, steadily, by hard knocks. Being a man of limited education, his certain advance was by a rigid adherence to the inflexible line of military duty. This characteristic inflexibility continued with him to the end. He came of a working stock, and was himself eminently an active worker. Unremitting effort was his element, and therefore, perhaps, his rule was at times somewhat tinged with severity; generally impartial; just to the letter, requiring conformity in all things to which he himself conformed. No man ever had a keener appreciation of the defects in his own intellectual training. He sought to remedy this, and all his leisure time was devoted to those studies which bore upon his profession. It was a precept of self-development, with a dash of Roman severity in it; a sturdy reliance on self, which recalls the resolution of Cato. But it may be truly said of him, that

Nothing in his life  
Became him like the leaving it; he died  
As one that had been studied in his death,  
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,  
As 'twere a careless trifle.

The circumstances immediately preceding his death are certainly remarkable; and the more so as they cannot be explained. For a long period he had paid his addresses to a female in the city of Key West, certainly never with any more serious intention than betimes to relieve the monotony of garrison life in a dull Southern city. In an evil moment some unguarded expression as to the future was received as conclusive relative to a serious compact. The inexorable daughter of Eve demanded the fulfillment of the bond. To a man of deep feeling, it weighed on the mind like a leaden summons. Captain Dakin at once felt the danger. His health was affected. In the event of serious illness he settled up all his affairs in the place, and turned over his command. He had a premonition of the coming shock, and was at once to apply for sick leave of absence; but the fever induced by the intensity of mental action had him in its withering grasp, and in three days after turning the command over he was sleeping under the magnolia blossoms.

At his funeral the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an honored member, in strong force paid the last respects to his remains. The band of the town lent its music to cheer him on his march, and every other arrangement was complete. In Lieutenant Dakin the Government has lost one of its most energetic officers; honest, simple, and free from all cant. The regiment has lost a painstaking, laborious, and conscientious soldier: the world at large is minus another man.

KEY WEST.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARTILLERY, }  
SUMMERVILLE, S. C., October 2, 1871. }

General Orders No. 7.

The painful duty devolves upon the regimental commander of announcing to the regiment the death of one of its officers, First Lieutenant Geo. K. Dakin, Third Artillery. Lieutenant Dakin entered the service as a private in the First New Hampshire Volunteer Battery in September, 1861, and rose through the grades of corporal, sergeant, and first sergeant to be first lieutenant of the battery, to which he was commissioned in December, 1864; in January, 1865, he was commissioned captain of the same battery, which he commanded until it was mustered out in the summer of 1865. During the service with the battery he participated in the actions of Rappahannock Station, Second Bull Run, Upperville, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, Sheldou Farm, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boynton Road, Farmerville, and the engagements resulting in the capitulation of the rebel forces at Appomattox Court-House, Va. He was commissioned second lieutenant Third Artillery in February, and first lieutenant in July, 1866; was breveted captain, to date from March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Southerland Station.

Lieutenant Dakin joined the regiment in May, 1866, and served with it at Raleigh, N. C., Hilton Head, S. C., Fort Adams, R. I., and Key West, Fla., acting as regimental and post quartermaster from April to November, 1869. He passed through the epidemic of yellow fever at Key West, in the summer of 1869—to which one fifth of the command fell victims—was in command of the post of Key West, Fla., from May, 1871, until the 21st ultimo, when he fell a victim to yellow fever. During his service with this regiment, Lieutenant Dakin has won the esteem of all officers with whom he served, by the faithful, capable, and energetic manner in which the duties devolving upon him were performed; and while the officers of this regiment by his death are called upon to mourn the loss of a genial companion, a true-hearted man, a capable and faithful soldier, he leaves behind him the record of a faithful and conscientious discharge of duty. As a mark of respect for his memory, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Geo. W. Getty.

JNO. R. MYRICK,

First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Adjutant.



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THE appointment of Brigadier-General George L. Hartsuff to represent the interests of the Gatling Gun Company in Europe is a personal selection which we very gladly endorse. General Hartsuff was retired last spring, after a military career involving much more than the average active service. In the conduct of such staff and special duties as were imposed upon him, he was distinguished for correctness of judgment and action, qualities which singularly fit him for the office he has now assumed. General Hartsuff sails for Europe in the steamer *Atlantic*, of the White Star Line, on Saturday. As he was the right man in the right place wherever a sturdy defence was to be made or wounds to be received, we predict for him relations equally honorable, and, it is to be hoped, much more remunerative, in the important doings of his civil life.

JUDGE TABOR, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, who has charge of the naval accounts, in his annual report gives a full statement of the condition of affairs in his office, and comments favorably upon the work performed by his clerical force. He also refers to the recent defalcations of naval paymasters, and states that several plans have been adopted in his bureau for the purpose of preventing them in the future. Monthly statements in detail are required to be furnished, which undergo a careful comparison with the official information of the bureau, thus keeping an eye upon balances which appear too large, and correcting any irregularities which may be apparent. In addition to this the auditor recommends that three or four competent agents, well versed in naval accounts, be appointed, who shall be authorized to proceed at any time, without previous intimation, and examine the accounts and cash in hand of disbursing agents. Fraud frequently occurs from paymasters using Government money for private speculation, and covering up the deficiency by carrying forward a nominal balance from one quarter to another. It is argued that if the plan proposed were adopted, a paymaster would be compelled to always keep the proper amount within reach, as he could never tell when his accounts might be examined, while the liability to such an examination would tend to make him more careful and save him from many temptations.

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## NAVY EXPLOITS IN THE WAR.

EX-SECRETARY WELLES will publish in the November *Galaxy* an article in which he recounts with great particularity the events attending the conception and carrying out of some of the more notable expeditions of the Navy in the Rebellion. We have before spoken of similar labors of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, and certainly he can do no greater service in his retirement from the active duties of that busy time of which he writes, than to set down the true history of our most important years. Intimately associated with events of the greatest moment, endowed either with a good memory or a well filled note-book, knowing where to find and able to reach the most secret archives, Mr. WELLES adds to these unusual advantages experience as an editor—that is as an historian.

He deals, in this paper, with the expeditions to Hatteras, Port Royal, and New Orleans, and also with the formation of the Navy, the object being to point out the work of that Service in the beginning of the Rebellion and to give it its proper credit in those expeditions which we have named. In doing this he does not fail to administer some mild touches to the Army, and it is somewhat difficult for us to deal with a paper meant to draw distinctions between the honor due to the two arms in given instances. But Mr. WELLES'S narrative is an historical and not a personal, or an argumentative one. He denies the Army no due that belongs to it, and simply explains how and why the Navy should bear the credit of particular services. His position and motives are easy to appreciate and not hard to commend.

Mr. WELLES makes a good point against the politicians, in speaking of the fact that in view of the long preparation of the rebels he did not believe in a ninety days war. "Without specific legal authority, he proceeded not only to buy and charter merchant steamers, but he assumed the responsibility of immediately ordering, without law and without appropriations, the construction of over thirty naval steamers, none of which could be completed within six months from the attack on Sumter and long after the terms of the 75,000 men had expired, which many supposed would close the insurrection. It is not necessary to speculate on what would have been said and done had the insurrection been suppressed within ninety days, with this large increase of our naval force and immense expenditure. As it was, the first business movement on the first day of the extra session, before even the message of the President had been received stating the object for convening Congress, was the introduction of a resolution by the then Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate, inquiring by what authority and at what rates the Secretary of the Navy had increased his expenditures and made contracts and purchases for the Navy." How great is the gap over which we gaze in looking back to that time when the officers of the Government had almost no authority and dared assume none; when the ordering of a hundred thousand rations to a stricken city, as the President did the other day when Chicago burned, would have been esteemed by many a daring use of the executive prerogative. All that death in life existence has been purged out of our Army; may it never return.

Mr. WELLES, always formidable when it comes to dates, shows that the Hatteras and Port Royal expeditions were naval in character, the Army having but a subordinate part to play. His reason for giving the particulars is that nearly every current history of the war speaks of them as Army expeditions. But it is the taking of New Orleans which receives the most attention and which gives occasion for some very interesting personal sketches as well as valuable historical information.

New Orleans was the object of attention at the Navy Department as soon as DU PONT'S fleet sailed, in October 1861, for Port Royal. The first object was to obtain the command of the Mississippi, and the difficulty of watching all the mouths of the river made the necessity of obtaining hold on its banks further up very great. At the same time a Texas expedition and another on the Northern Gulf coast were talked of. The military men wanted Mobile for their objective, in view of the combined Army and Navy movement organizing to sweep down the Mississippi from the north. The passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, suggested by the actions on the Atlantic coast where wooden ships passed safely under the fire of forts, had been first spoken of "in general and desultory conversation," and gradually grew in favor with the department until it became the initiative of the subsequent expedition. Mr. LINCOLN was informed of it and was much impressed with the scheme, though he was disposed to trust to the combined movement from the north. However, "the naval success in the two preceding expeditions, of which he had known but little and which had been quietly conducted, inspired the President with confidence in naval management and naval power, and with very little hesitation he came into the project." Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining good naval advice without allowing the affair to become too widely known. Admiral PORTER, then commander, who just then returned from the Gulf, was the first officer taken into confidence. "He entered with zeal into the views of the department, but expressed great doubts whether the forts could be passed until reduced or seriously damaged. This he said might be effected by a flotilla of bomb-vessels with mortars, which could in forty-eight hours demolish the forts or render them untenable. Commander PORTER'S proposition was a departure from the original plan of the Navy Department, and was strongly objected to by the Assistant Secretary. It would not, however, have been good administration to have omitted any means considered by the Army and Commander PORTER, whom it consulted, essential to success; and as a mortar flotilla would furnish additional power, and would probably render success more certain, it received favorable consideration from the President and Secretary, and was adopted as a part of the programme."

As a co-operating military force was necessary, General McCLELLAN was consulted, November 15, in a meeting at which the President, Secretary, General and Commander PORTER were present. The General agreed to furnish 10,000 men, and approved of the mortar boats, which he deemed absolutely necessary. It is somewhat amusing to see how Mr. WELLES repeatedly insists upon the secrecy which was observed. Like JOEY BAGSTOCK, the council was "devilish sly," and "concluded it would be best that the impression should continue that Texas or Mobile was the objective point, without specifying which; and to make matters still more indefinite, Charleston and Savannah were talked of. Profound and impenetrable secrecy in regard to New Orleans was enjoined upon each and all." General BARNARD was next consulted; he approved, but considered it all-important that the forts should be reduced before any attempt was made to go above them. This he recommended should be a combined Army and Navy movement with iron-clads and mortars. Being designated by General McCLELLAN to give the subject that study which his superior was too busy to bestow upon it, he submitted a memorandum in which he indicated a fleet with 300 to 400 guns; half a dozen iron-clad gunboats; 15 to 20 mortar vessels and 10,000 troops as necessary. It was his view, however, "that merely to pass the forts with a fleet and appear before New Orleans is merely a raid—no capture. New Orleans and the river cannot be held until communications are perfectly established." Commander PORTER took the same



view, and Mr. FOX after strongly combating the professional men, finally yielded his original plan and the Department determined upon the reduction of the forts. We cannot wonder that the Assistant Secretary opposed the extension of the plan, for many of the guns and all the mortars whose fire made Forts Jackson and St. Philip untenable, were still uncast, ships that were to conquer were not off the stocks, the material of the expedition was not even rough hewn.

The material elements of the expedition having thus been decided, the Department turned its attention to providing a leader, a task which occasioned an anxiety we can well understand. Several pages of the magazine are given to a history of FARRAGUT, his flight from Norfolk with his family, and subsequent connection with the expedition. Mr. WELLES has certainly produced one of the most readable chapters in the history of our famous admiral which have been written. How well we are reminded of him when we are told that on Mr. FOX trying to pump him by talking vaguely of an expedition of such and such a character, "Captain FARRAGUT entered at once so heartily into the subject, and was so earnest and enthusiastic, that Mr. FOX unhesitatingly made known to him the purpose of the Department, and exhibited a list of the vessels which were being prepared for the expedition." And again that "Admiral FARRAGUT was never profuse in promises, but he felt complimented that he was selected, and I saw that in modest self-reliance he considered himself equal to the emergency and to the expectation of the Government." "In every particular he came up to all that was expected and required." He did not commend the use of mortars, trusting to the dash he so splendidly displayed when the day of trial came.

Though the original plan of the office gentlemen had been modified in deference to the opinions of professional warriors, we are informed that it proved after all to be the best and was in effect the only one really carried out. The appearance of the mortar boats notified the enemy of the proposed attack, and when they went into action they worked six days and nights without effect, the active enemy really being stronger at the end than the beginning of the week. Captain FARRAGUT therefore determined to push on and take New Orleans in the way the Navy Department had first proposed. Let us yield Mr. WELLES the credit.

After having worked out and carried through for months the scheme for the reduction of New Orleans as a Navy affair, it is not surprising that the former chief of the Department should speak rather disrespectfully of the historians, who being landmen seem unable to comprehend that a navy does something more in war than fire guns and take blockade runners. GREELEY gives a chapter to "BUTLER'S expedition to the Gulf—Capture of New Orleans." As the Secretary says, it was FARRAGUT'S expedition for FARRAGUT commanded it, was engaged in preparation for it, had his orders to command it long before BUTLER was informed of it, and he actually did the fighting, passed the forts, and captured New Orleans, which several days after its capture he gave into the possession of General BUTLER. To the statement that "the substitution of Mr. EDWIN M. STANTON for General SIMON CAMERON, as head of the War Department caused some further delay," Mr. WELLES replies that the latter never knew of the expedition and the former was informed of it only when it was on the point of consummation.

But it is Mr. JAMES PARTON who receives the writer's most particular attention; and deserves it. The popular magazinist, with a keen eye for whatever is "telling" and a conscience not particularly sensitive as to the truth of his narratives, is not just the man for a historian. Hear Mr. PARTON:

"One day (about January 10), toward the close of a long conference between the General and the Secretary, Mr. Stanton suddenly asked: Why can't New Orleans be taken? The question thrilled General Butler to the marrow. A cry, he replied. This was the first time New Orleans had been mentioned in General Butler's hearing, but by no means the first time he had thought of it. The Secretary told him to prepare a programme, and for the third time the General dashed at the charts and books. General McClellan, too, was requested to present an opinion on the feasibility of the enterprise. He reported that the capture of New Orleans would require an army of 50,000 men, and no such number could be spared. Even Texas, he thought, should be given up for the present. But now General Butler, fired with the splendor and daring of the new project, excited all the forces of his nature to win for it the success of the Government. He talked New Orleans to every member of the Cabinet. In a protracted interview with the President he argued, he urged, he entreated, he convinced. Nobly was he seconded by Mr. FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a native of Lowell, a schoolmate of General Butler's; his whole heart was in

the scheme. The President spoke at length the decisive word, and the General almost reeled from the White House in the intoxication of his relief and joy."

After this we will all have PARTON for our biographer. How superior his narratives are to real life! Mr. WELLES does General BUTLER the justice to say that he never claimed what PARTON confers upon him, but in his public speeches has frankly acknowledged that he but carried out the Department's orders.

We have but touched on some points selected from a long article, which though not free from rambling and repetitions, still contains a great deal of sterling information, and many interesting personal touches.

THE fire which left so large a part of Chicago in ruins has given the country another opportunity of learning how ready our military authorities are to go beyond the strict line of their official duties wherever a public service is to be rendered, and the occasion justifies the departure from routine. General SHERIDAN, who has his headquarters in Chicago, rose equal to the occasion, as was to be expected. He organized his little force at headquarters into a volunteer fire brigade, under his own command, and went actively at work to stay the irresistible march of the flames by blowing up buildings on the line of their advance. As soon, too, as it became apparent that the thousands and tens of thousands left homeless were likely to suffer for food and shelter, despatches were sent to Washington, were the Secretary of War and the President were found prompt to assume the necessary responsibility; and before the flames were stayed two hundred thousand Army rations were on the way from St. Louis and elsewhere; tents enough to house a hundred thousand on the prairie were hurried forward by special train from Philadelphia and other points of supply, and all the troops within reach were despatched to Chicago to assist in preserving peace in the community, left a prey to the dangers following a temporary disorganization of civil society. Patrols were established to protect life and property, and none too soon. From New York and elsewhere the "dangerous classes" had sent their representatives eager to join hands with their Chicago brethren in dividing the spoils. There were those base enough to attempt incendiarism to restore the confusion; that in the fearful public loss they might be able to pluck some wretched gains for themselves. Two were caught setting fire to buildings on Monday night when a new gale was blowing, and were immediately hung. The troops performed good service in guarding the ruins and preventing the extension of these crimes. Wednesday the summary killing of seven depredators was reported; Thursday, the account of the previous day's work was forty-one persons shot in making arrests. The Government is no light loser by this fire; Chicago was a great distributing point, and the Army offices and stores are burned as well as the post office and sub-treasury. Outstanding taxes can no longer be collected, and Congress will probably be called upon to remit the taxes of the city for a year.

WE finish in this number the "Lessons of the Decade Applied." The interest excited by both this and the former series in which these lessons were merely pointed out, has been very great. Other publications have copied them, and their success shows how much efforts of this kind are appreciated. We have not yet performed the literary work in connection with our war which was fairly to be expected of us, but there has lately been an awakening on this subject, and many military men have put on paper their views upon minor questions. We refer to the discussions which have appeared in our own columns, and which, without presenting the formidable dignity of bound volumes, still contain the earnest conviction of men whose opinions are the lessons of experience and not the mere suppositions of intellectual criticism. We trust the movement will continue, and that other valuable lessons of actual service will be deduced.

CONNECTICUT has taken the lead in providing the militia with breech-loaders, the choice in this case having fallen upon the Peabody rifle, of which we gave an illustrated description in our issue of September 30. With regard to that article we should say that, however, so far as it furnishes a relative

record of arms trials in this country, it should be stated, in justice to other systems, that in the Springfield trial of 1865, hardly a single one of the guns at present winning favor, entered the competition. The sixty-five systems there tested were nearly all the inspirations of the war, and of the whole list we recall but two to-day at all favorably known, the Peabody and Sharp's, neither the Remington nor the Ward-Burton having been invented at that date.

THE sentence passed upon Paymaster HODGE, according to the telegraphic reports, is:

To be cashiered, to forfeit all pay and allowances that may be due him at the date of the promulgation of the sentence, to be imprisoned at hard labor for ten years in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may direct, and thereafter to be imprisoned in such penitentiary until he shall refund to the United States the amount of his embezzlement—\$445,406—and that the crime named and place of abode and punishment of the accused be published in the newspapers in the city of Washington.

The President approved, but limited the imprisonment to ten years. We notice that some of our contemporaries reflect upon what they term the partiality of courts-martial, and compare this sentence with some which have gone before; but, with usual newspaper haste, no care is taken to produce a parallel case. For our own part, though we have been affected by the manly and pathetic plea of the guilty man, which we published last week, we fail to see that his sentence is excessive, or was not to be expected. Were the promptness and severity of military courts introduced into the management of civil affairs, should we have the corruption of New York dragged before our eyes and noses every day? We have not yet had a military "Boss Tweed," and are not likely to have while the spirit of honor is so fostered in the Army that every officer is ready to perform the duties of an upright judge.

THERE is said to be an organization in Washington composed chiefly of ex-rebels, and designed to accomplish the annexation of Mexico. We doubt if there are many persons who think that the old filibustering outrages which were winked at while the reins of power were held mainly by Southerners can be revived under GRANT. They were even then opposed to the spirit of our laws, and now they are against the letter of them as well. Something, however, will doubtless be attempted, not however by armed freebooters in the field, but by those more peaceful if not less hurtful filibusters, the lobby men in Congress. We believe there are two schemes under consideration—one for the annexation of the four Northern States of Mexico, and the other for the entrance of the entire country into our Union. If, as is asserted, the Mexican President is favorable to the enterprise, it must be to that for the annexation of the whole country, for he could hardly consent to the severing of four valuable States, and hope to retain his popularity.

A DESPATCH from Santa Fé says that the powerful Indian warrior COCHISE, chief of a large division of the Apache tribe, came in and made a treaty of peace. The news made a good deal of excitement among the New Mexicans, and, if it is confirmed, will have a most important bearing upon the future of Arizona. We have no confirmation of the report.

IN the article on the report on the Fortieth Parallel, published last week, the name of the talented head of the expedition was printed both KING and COOK. Our readers will know that it is the able U. S. Geologist CLARENCE KING whose work we had under consideration.

A RECENT letter to a friend in this country, from one of our knights-errants in Egypt, post-dates, by some days, the London telegram which announced the forthcoming dismissal of the entire American suite of the Khedive. As this communication is from a soldier whose precedents and position would claim unequivocal credit, we judge that its total omission of any allusion to such an event is sufficient argument against the truthfulness of the report. The writer, moreover, talks about his associations as if they were of the most permanent nature, and speculates cheerfully enough upon the relations of the Americans to the Viceroy.

WE learn that the statement that Colonel Sparrow Purdy, now in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, was formerly an officer on the staff of General Sykes (colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry), is not correct. Colonel Purdy never served with General Sykes as an officer of his staff.



## LESSONS OF THE DECADE APPLIED.—FINIS.

**REGIMENTAL DRILL.**—To men who have been through a rigorous course of individual instruction, regimental movements are easy. The regiment is only an amplification of the troop. The troop takes the place of the sections of fours. Troop wheels are used in all movements if the ground permits. If not, the colonel will order "By fours" in addition to the other commands. There are twelve troops to a volunteer cavalry regiment. Each troop has a captain, first sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, three duty sergeants, four corporals, and eight lance corporals. The field and staff comprise colonel, major, adjutant, commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance officer. Non-commissioned staff are sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, and ordnance sergeant.

Their posts are as follows on dress parade: The colonel in front of the centre of the regiment; the major in rear of the same; each at twenty paces therefrom.

Captains in front of centre of troops; first sergeant in rear of the same, three paces distant.

Adjutant behind the colonel, at two paces distance. Ordnance officer attending the major similarly. Quartermaster and commissary, and the non-commissioned officers of their departments, regimental and company, form a line in rear of the major at ten paces, commanded by the quartermaster. All other company non-commissioned officers at right of fours, according to rank, the centre being the post of honor, the right and left flanks following. The regiment drawn up in three lines, of four troops each, at twelve paces interval.

The standard in the centre of the second line, carried by the sergeant-major; the ordnance sergeant behind him as file-closer. Brevet officers as file-closers on their troop flanks, to attend to the pivots.

Dress parade becomes battle order by the commands, *Attention—Open battle distance—GALLOP! MARCH!* At the word "March" the first line canters forward fifty paces. The third goes fours about, to the rear, fifty paces.

The Quartermaster's Department takes back all led horses, etc. To advance on the enemy the colonel commands, *First line deploy as skirmishers—MARCH!* The first line deploys at a walk, taking out their carbines, and holding them with the butt on the right thigh, muzzle up, on the captain's ordering, *Advance—CARBINE!* The major gallops up to take command of the skirmish line. The colonel keeps in front of the second. The ordnance officer takes the third.

On the colonel's ordering, *Attention lines, forward—MARCH!* the skirmish line advances. The second follows, after a hundred paces interval in line. The third breaks at the order, *By fours—MARCH!* from the ordnance officer, and follows.

In line, an interval of twenty paces will be left between the flanks of troops.

Advances and retreats will always be made in this order; the skirmish line being always ready to gather in fours and dismount, in broken ground. The second line advances with drawn sabres, ready to charge if the skirmish line is checked. In woods, etc., they will form column of fours and advance carbine. The third line is the last reserve. The above is the form of advance for a regiment acting independently.

**LINE MOVEMENTS.**—A regiment from dress parade may be placed in one line, either—1, as skirmishers; 2, in line; 3, in line of troop columns; 4, in column of troops; 5, in column of fours. To prepare for the first three movements the colonel commands, *Unmask the standard—Fours right and left—GALLOP! MARCH!* The first line always goes fours right; the third goes fours left; the captains repeating the orders, except the first. The colonel waits till the second line is unmasked, when he commands, *Columns—HALT! FRONT! DRESS!* The right and left lines wheel up into line at the word "Front." The standard moves to the front, and all the regiment dresses on it, forming line. 2. To deploy as skirmishers from line, the order is given as already described in skirmish drill (repeated by captains). 3. Forming line of troop columns from line, the colonel orders, *In each troop—By fours—MARCH!* (repeated by captains). 4. To form column of troops from dress parade, the colonel orders, *By troops—MARCH!* waving his sabre to the flank from which he breaks. Each line breaks till in column, the captains or dering successively, *Troop forward—Guide centre—MARCH!* 5. To form column of route, the colonel orders, *By fours—MARCH!* signifying the flank to break from with his sword. Each captain in turn follows the order, repeating it.

A regiment in line can break in six ways, like a troop. To go to the front from either flank, the colonel orders, *By troops—MARCH!* Each captain orders, *Troop oblique—MARCH!* as soon as his flank is fairly uncovered, resuming the forwards as he gets behind his next troop in front. To go to either flank, the colonel orders, *Troops*

*right wheel—MARCH!* (or left). To go to the rear from either flank, the colonel orders (repeated); *Troops right about wheel—MARCH!* *By troops—MARCH!* The colonel will always designate the flank with his sabre, not using words.

**DEPLOYING COLUMNS.**—A regiment in column of troops, or fours, with wheeling distance can be deployed in six directions, like a troop, and by the same orders, substituting "troops" for "fours," and "line" for "troop." To form line to the front the colonel commands, *Form line—GALLOP! MARCH!* designating the flank with his sabre. The captains command (if in troop front), *Troop oblique—GALLOP! MARCH!* and resume the forwards when opposite their places. Crowding must be avoided here, and the line preserved with constant care by the captains, the oblique being at an angle of 45 degrees, till opposite their places. To form to either flank, the colonel orders, *Troops right (or left) wheel up—MARCH!* (repeated). To form to the rear, the colonel orders—1. *Troops right about wheel—MARCH!* (repeated); 2. *Form line—GALLOP! MARCH!* as prescribed above. If in columns of fours, the captains repeat the colonel's order, substituting "troop" for "line."

Close columns are to be used when resting, going into camp, or to leave the horses in dismounted fighting, but never as a manoeuvring body, mounted. Being at column of troops, to form close column the colonel orders, *Close column—MARCH!* when the distance will be lessened to twelve paces.

From column of route he orders, *Form troops—Close column—MARCH!* (repeated by the captains).

To open a close column into troops, command, *Troops open distance—MARCH!* [when all halt, and move on only when their leaders have attained full wheeling distance, to be measured by the eye. To open into column of route, command, *By fours—MARCH!* repeated successively by captains.

A change of front in line is equivalent to a regimental wheel. In battle or parade order it is equivalent to a turn. The regiment being in line, the colonel successively commands, *Change front to the right (or left)—Troops half wheel—MARCH! Forward—MARCH! Wheel up—MARCH! HALT! Standard dress—FRONT!* Repeated by all captains in low tones. The colonel will wave his sabre to show the direction of the movement. The regiment being in parade order and in motion, the colonel commands successively, *Change front to the right (or left)—FORWARD! First line wheel—GALLOP! MARCH! Second and third lines oblique—MARCH!* When the first line has completed its wheel, *Second line wheel—GALLOP! MARCH!* When the second line is finished, *Third line wheel—GALLOP! MARCH!*

In battle order the second and third lines go straight instead of oblique, having distance to wheel. The outside troops in wheels gallop; the pivot troops walk. In full advance order with skirmishers, the latter file around at a gallop to the indicated flank. The second line wheels. The third turns and takes its place behind the second.

These are all the regimental movements to be required of volunteer cavalry. They are for use, not for show.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, the well known publishers have lately issued a number of important and interesting works, among them a new edition of the "Elements of Geology," by Sir Charles Lyell, which they publish. He has fully revised and, where necessary, re-written it, and it forms the latest exposition of the progress of geological science. It is indeed an excellent means of ascertaining what the geology of the present is, and proves how much the science has grown, and how strongly geologists, in common with other men of science, are tending toward simple explanations of the phenomena they study. Sir Charles points out the apparently singular fact that the series of fossil records appears to the men of the present day "far more fragmentary and defective than it seemed to their predecessors half a century ago." Little as it might be thought at first, this is really a proof of advance, for in old times if a hiatus occurred, it was attributed to some convenient convulsion. Now these frequent, abrupt and tremendous changes are no longer believed in, and a simpler explanation is looked for, which perhaps the science is yet unable to give; but the step from the crude ideas of old to the truer and more natural views of to-day is none the less a great advance. Modern researches thus make geology give a certain concurrence in the opinions of Darwin, for "by the frequent discovery of new sets of intermediate strata the transition from one type of organic remains to another is becoming less and less abrupt." In the chapter on the post-tertiary deposits, the Danish shell mounds, peat deposits, the lacustrine abodes of Switzerland and other evidences of the Age of Stone are treated as geological periods. Thus we

have, as our author remarks, the antiquary and the botanist, both of whom are interested in these discoveries, aiding the geologist in his work. The terms used in the book are mostly English, and its nomenclature is based on European geology; but though it would be pleasanter for an American to study his own country as he reads the record of the world's history, this will still be found to be the most interesting and instructive work of the kind accessible to the general reader. It is every way valuable and thorough.

Another publication of Harper & Brothers is the "Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson," compiled by his great granddaughter, Sarah N. Randolph, from his published "Life and Works," and also from some private papers which have only lately been recovered from the United States Government. No attempt is made to give more than the private life of the third President, and if the book reveals but little of the internal history of our Government in its most interesting period, it is due to this fact. It is the character of Jefferson which we have here as his children knew it, and if his letters appear somewhat stiff to those who have been brought up under the "Young America" system of later days, this is plainly a result merely of the more formal style of former times. Jefferson's home management was thoroughly successful, if the training of his children to the most complete belief in him and to the honorable responsibilities of life is success; and we need ask no more for his public system than that it shall do him as much honor as his home rules. Various anecdotes in this book call to mind some things in regard to our Government which in the bustle and pre-occupation of the present are forgotten. The establishment of the American Republic was felt in both hemispheres to be a direct blow to monarchies, as we are reminded by the story of the Emperor of Russia, who stood by in silence while the American question was under brisk discussion. "How happens it, M. le Comte (he was *incog.*), that while we all feel so much interest in the cause of the Americans, you say nothing for them?" asked the Duchess of Bourbon. "I am a king by trade," was the reply. We go on our way without noticing or caring much what the immediate effect of anything we do may be upon kings, and it is only when we revert to our original principles, or sum up the results of years, that we take account of what the world will think of it. Miss Randolph has produced an agreeable and interesting memoir of the man whose imprint is most deeply impressed upon our institutions, and who did an infinite service in overthrowing the remnants of that personality which marked the administration of the first two Presidents.

Mr. William J. Rolfe, formerly head master of the High School in Cambridge, Mass., is editing an edition of Shakespeare in separate plays. The "Merchant of Venice" was the first, and that is now followed by the "Comedy of the Tempest." The edition is very full in prefaces and notes, the former giving the history of the play, sources of the plot, and selections from some of the famous criticisms upon it. The notes are explanatory of the readings, and contain so many references to the progress of the play in the hands of the commentators as to make them quite valuable as a compendium. In appearance this edition is even more than usually attractive. The page is broad, the print clear, and the size agreeable. We cannot say that the illustrations are anything but a disfigurement.

The Harpers also add to their library of standard translations Livy's "History of Rome," by Dr. Spillan, assisted by Cyrus Edmonds. This translation is as literal as is consistent with a just rendering of the idioms of one language into those of another, and far more exact than any former translation of Livy. A pocket text of Sophocles, from the latest version of Diendorf, is another of their classical publications, and in shape of page and beauty of print, resembles the others of a series of works which have found the greatest favor among students. The same firm publishes its yearly re-issue of "The Handbook for Travellers in Europe and the East," edited by W. P. Fetridge. This is the only guide to Europe published in one volume, and also the only one which receives a yearly revision, both of which are advantages not to be despised. Mr. Fetridge certainly succeeds in condensing a vast amount of information in his work, and we have noticed that Harpers' Handbook comes into increasing use each year. But it must have improved greatly since we first knew it if it is at all to be compared with such European guide-books as those of Baedeker. "At last! A Christmas in the West Indies," by Charles Kingsley, is as varied as the author's knowledge, and exhibits the same characteristic faculty for seeing and noting things that no other person would see or speak of which has marked his former works. It is full of observations in natural history, as well as the gossip of travel. Mr. Kingsley, besides having a true feeling for nature which fits him to be very much more than the ordinary traveller, has also a power of narration which fits him to be more than the ordinary writer of scenes of travel.

The Harpers also publish Abbott's History of Frederick the Great, which has appeared in the Magazine during the past year. It is marked by Mr. Abbott's faults, but is an agreeable record of a remarkable life and stirring times, and would be very welcome were there not fuller and better histories of the same events. Under the title of "Reindeer, Dogs, and Snowshoes," Mr. R. J. Bush, who spent part of three years in exploring Siberia in behalf of the Russo-American Telegraph Company, has given an account of his experiences, which were apparently surprisingly devoid of novelty for life and travel in an almost unknown country. Were those incidents which are really descriptive of a people new to us given in a more condensed form, the book would be an agreeable addition to our stock of travels. But what there is of interest (and it is a good deal) is diluted with a diary of events in a mercantile venture which now has absolutely no further interest for us.

Scribner & Company publish "The Wonders of European Art," by Louis Viardot, a valuable hand-book—not to the paintings, but to the masters in art of the old world. It contains estimates of the chief painters in the Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, and French schools, and though these estimates are necessarily limited in length, they are appreciative and just. The work would be valuable to any one who desires to gain something more than mere transitory pleasure from the splendid galleries of Europe. It is illustrated by eleven engravings of famous pictures, which are for the most part carefully and successfully copied.

It is announced that the Secretary of the Interior will call the attention of Congress at their next session to the advisability of enacting a general pension law, to take the place of those now on the statute book, which are conflicting in their character.



## MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION U. S.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE  
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
BOSTON, October 5, 1871.

At a stated meeting of this Commandery, held at the Parker House, School street, on Wednesday evening, October 4, 1871, the following report of a committee to draft resolutions relative to the decease of Companion Captain Charles Duncan Lamb, late captain Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, was adopted:

## REPORT.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our fellowship Charles Duncan Lamb, late captain Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, therefore, in token of our kindly remembrance, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our companion this Order has lost an honored member, who faithfully served his country, and who has long and patiently endured suffering incurred in its behalf.

Resolved, That we tender our unfeigned sympathy with his home circle, and mourn with them over his early departure. We shall always cherish his friendship, his devotion to duty, and his sterling qualities of character.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Commandery, and a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Brevet Major JOHN BIGLOW, U. S. Volunteers, } Committee.  
Captain Wm. E. PERKINS, " }  
Captain H. S. SHURTLEFF, " }

(Extract from the minutes.)

CHARLES DEVENS, JR., Brevet Major-General U. S. Vols., }  
Commander.

JAMES B. BELL, Recorder.

Official: JAS. B. BELL, Recorder.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery, held at the Parker House, School street, on Wednesday evening, October 4, 1871, the following report of a committee to draft resolutions relative to the decease of Companion Brevet Brigadier-General Edward N. Hallewell, late colonel Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, was unanimously adopted:

## REPORT.

Companion Brevet Brigadier-General Edward N. Hallewell died at his residence, West Medford, July 26, 1871. Descended from a parentage and of a sect that professed an abhorrence of war, when his country was attacked, and the rights of man were in danger, he did not hesitate a moment, but sundering all ties, and making a sacrifice few were called upon to make, in the very beginning of the struggle volunteered for the war. He was ready to fight wherever he was needed, side by side, if need be, with the despised and down-trodden race in their and the country's cause. And when Shaw fell, he did not shrink at his fate, but willingly succeeded to the command of his brave Massachusetts black men. Young, generous, chivalrous, upright in all his thoughts and judgments, independent in all his actions, governed by the principles of right and justice, a model soldier, a trusted commander, an honored citizen, and a faithful friend.

Resolved, That by this death a name that will be long cherished by the State and the community, and which this Commandery will be proud to claim among its early membership, has been stricken from the list of our living companionship, and added to the long roll of our fallen brothers.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the early death of this gallant officer, and realize how great a loss his friends and we all have been called to mourn.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the loved ones whom he has left behind.

Resolved, That the Recorder be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the afflicted family of our deceased companion, and the same be entered upon the records of this Commandery, and be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Brevet Major-General A. B. UNDERWOOD, U. S. Vols., } Committee.  
Brevet Brigadier-General F. A. OSBORN, " }  
Captain JOHN C. PUTNAM, " }

(Extract from the minutes.)

CHARLES DEVENS, JR., Brevet Major-General U. S. Vols., }  
Commander.

JAMES B. BELL, Recorder.

Official: JAS. B. BELL, Recorder.

The following were elected companions of the Order of the First Class, Military Order of the Loyal Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, October 4: Colonel Charles R. Codman, First Lieutenant Edward P. White, Brevet Brigadier-General Erastus Blakeslee, Captain Charles A. Currier, Major Charles M. Carleton, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick A. Sawyer.

## THE MARINES.

(From the Washington Sunday Chronicle.)

YOUR marine officer, it may be well here to presume, is always a fine-looking gentleman, never too stout, or too lean; too short, or too tall. When at the yard he sometimes puts on his gorgeous uniform (which, when all complete, is a stunning arrangement, and plays the mischief among the girls), and when up town he sometimes doesn't, out of consideration for the feminine heart. He plays billiards well, but seldom talks well upon any but a subject connected with the corps. This Marine Corps is always in a mix. It is always about to be totally demoralized by the ordering of a major there or a captain here, but somehow or other manages to live through all. To get into the Marine Corps (as an officer, of course, we mean) is the work of a lifetime. They bring the unfortunate applicant before a board composed of uniformed, solemn-looking, very knowing fellows, all college graduates, who ask him how far off the moon is, under the impression that the corps will some day or other be ordered there, and if he fails in giving the correct distance, even so much as by an inch, they squelch him. After other like important conundrums are propounded, the inquisition safely passed, and the commission obtained, the new-comer, like a prize-fighter, goes into training. He is taught the manual of arms, how to ride horseback, and then he is a true marine. The brotherly feeling existing among marine officers is most affecting. There are no such things as cliques in the corps. Whenever one marine meets another marine (unless, of course, on horseback), he falls upon his neck and kisses him upon both cheeks. This is very affecting to behold. The marine general is a young man in the prime of life, who is perfectly adored by all his brother officers. Some ten years ago there was a rumor that he was going to resign, and they all went down and begged him just to hang on a hundred or two years longer. He consented with tears in his eyes. He plays tennis

daily, and has no equal on the parallel bars. To see him taking his morning exercise on horseback reminds one of the knights of old. He intends, we understand, soon to order a general parade of the corps. They will come along the Avenue, headed by their own band, playing "Captain Jinks" and returning, "General Bowen." The general will ride his favorite charger.

THE new U. S. Naval hospital near Annapolis has finally reached completion. Its cost has been about \$200,000. The hospital in the Naval Academy, intended at first merely for the use of sick midshipmen, but afterward, through necessity, appropriated to indiscriminate naval service, was found to be too small for the demands after the transfer of so many ships and their accompanying officers and crews to the academy, and hence the erection of the present building. The grounds belonging to the academy were entirely occupied, and a suitable place for the building of the hospital had to be found elsewhere; accordingly a farm facing the school was purchased. The farm contains in the neighborhood of two hundred acres of excellent arable land. In one part is a National Naval Cemetery, where many sailors and marines and three naval officers are buried. The land not otherwise used is undergoing cultivation under the superintendence of the academy gardener. The main building of the hospital is situated on an eminence having a height of about sixty-three feet above the level of the sea. Its shape is rather novel; it resembles that of an anchor, and was suggested by Admiral Porter. He was the first to see the necessity for the hospital, and the first to conceive the plan of relief. From the end of one fluke of the anchor to the end of the other the distance by direct measurement is 305 feet, and sixty-five feet from front to back door. Under the back part of the building is a coal cellar with a capacity of 300 tons; behind and on each side of this are the cellars and storage closets. The first floor forms the basement, and is divided off into the various branches of the culinary departments. The entire building is heated by steam; and in order that the convalescence of the inmates may be the better promoted, a patent ventilating or fanning machine is also attached to the steam room, by which a current of cool, temperate, or hot air can be driven to any room, or any part of a room. The kitchen contains a large passage and every article used in cooking. The laundry is furnished with patent washing-machines, wringing-machines, and dryers, worked by steam. Gas and water pipes are carried throughout the building. Under the basement stairway is the ice-box and refrigerator. The remainder of the floor is laid off into dining-rooms for the attendants, midshipmen, and sailors. The main entrance from the front is on the second floor. On this floor are the officers' rooms, the surgeon's office, and reception rooms. These, in consonance with the other portions, are magnificently and elaborately furnished with heavy brussels carpet, fine walnut sofas, chairs, and settees, tastefully covered with rep silks. The dispensary and library are also placed on this floor. In the west wing are the midshipmen's smoking and sitting-rooms, and eight ward-rooms, each containing one of the invalid beds encircled with bindings and tackle, so that patients may be tenderly placed without unnecessary pain to them in whatever position the nature of their case may require. In the east wing is number one of the sailors' wards, sixty feet long by thirty feet wide. The third floor is somewhat similar in its division to the one immediately below. In the place of the private apartments for the officers are the public parlors, well and brightly furnished in a manner well calculated to operate beneficially, by their cheerful appearance, upon the minds of the sick. This floor has also been selected as the landing for the elevator for carrying the sick and wounded from one floor to another. Here, too, is the sailors' smoking-room, neatly and conveniently furnished. The remainder of the floor is divided into ward-rooms. The fourth and last floor is intended for malignant and contagious diseases. Nearly the same order of division is carried out as below, one wing being intended for midshipmen and the other for sailors, the hall running between the two wards. In all, the building contains 170 apartments, and is competent to furnish accommodation for nearly 300 patients. Surgeon Van Ripen is in charge, and D. T. Streets is chief steward. The outer hall is of fine pressed brick neatly ornamented. The edifice was constructed under contract with a Baltimore firm. Their original contract was for \$196,000, but the additions and alterations and other extra work have swelled this amount by several thousands more. The stairways are all iron, heavily braced and bolted. The mantelpieces in the dining-rooms are beautiful and deceptive imitations of Lisbon marble. On each floor, in the rear of the building, are bath-rooms, wash-rooms, and other in-door accommodations. The building is covered by a mansard roof, and hip-roofs cover the two wings. On top of the mansard roof a cupola is erected, twenty feet high, and having a base of twenty feet square, commanding an excellent view of the Severn river, Chesapeake bay, and the surrounding country; from the top of the cupola the regulation hospital flag is displayed. On each of the "anchor flukes" are octagonal observatories about twelve feet in breadth, commanding a similar view. In front, a large fountain is building; walks are laid off and gravelled, and a drive of about three miles in circuit is nearly complete—the bed of the road resembling the New Orleans streets. It is stated upon good authority that arrangements are now making toward obtaining an appropriation to erect a row of barracks near the hospital, to be used for aged seamen. The purchase of the portion of the Philadelphia navy-yard used for that purpose is anticipated; and should a change be thus made necessary, this will certainly be the place for the transfer.

A FRIEND of the late Commodore Oscar Bullus, relates an incident of the deceased officer's early boyhood, which is of unusual interest. He says: "The death of Commodore Bullus breaks the last link of surviving personal recollection of and testimony to an event in the history of our country which still awakens a hostility

not wholly allayed by reflecting that the arrogant power by whom it was committed professed at least to rebuke the insolent subordinates who perpetrated the wrong. The outrage upon the United States frigate *Chesapeake* is the event referred to. Commodore Bullus, then a precocious boy of eight years of age, was on the upper deck of the *Chesapeake*, in charge of an attendant, when the fire from the British frigate *Leopard* opened upon the American ship. Dr. John Bullus, once a distinguished surgeon in our Navy, and father of the deceased, with Mrs. Bullus and several children, were on board the *Chesapeake* as passengers for Gibraltar, to the consulate of which Dr. Bullus was on his way. The recollections of the deceased commodore of the events referred to were such as might be expected from a precocious boy of seven or eight years; its few but stirring incidents of broadside sound and crash, with destruction of life, were vividly impressed, and never to be forgotten, while authentic and more full information as years passed imparted stronger interest to his narration." The same writer gives the following facts of the career of Commodore Bullus: "When about eighteen years of age he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and after passing a year at that institution resigned his cadetship and entered the Navy as a midshipman, and passed through a long term of varied and arduous sea service with great credit. With Captain Biddle, he served in the Pacific during the command of that gallant officer while representing our neutral position and protecting American commerce, subsequently acted as flag officer to Commodore Elliot in the Mediterranean, was assigned to a separate command during the uneventful (nautically considered) Mexican war, and afterward appointed to a command upon Lake Erie. While a midshipman and aloft on duty, a sling, or lift of the yard supporting him parted, and he was precipitated into the 'top,' and but for the grasp of a shipmate would have 'brought up' on deck. An injury to the spine resulted, which, although not at once materially interfering with duty, gradually developed in so aggravated a form as nearly to paralyze the lower extremities, and eventually so far unfitted him for active sea service as to place him upon the list of retired officers, to which position he was assigned before the opening of our civil war, during which the important duty of recruiting for the Navy, extensively organized in our city, was placed under his intelligent and efficient supervision. During the entire sea-life of the deceased, with few exceptions, hardly anything beyond the energetic discharge of duties incident to a time of peace seem to have devolved upon him.

THE Chicago *Republican* says: "General Sheridan and party, consisting of himself, Major-General Ruckner, and Dr. Asch, of his staff; General Anson Stager, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph; Samuel Johnson and Charles L. Wilson, of Chicago; James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of the New York *Herald*; Leonard W. Jerome, Lawrence R. Jerome, Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, Carroll Livingston, J. G. Hecksher, and General H. E. Davies, Jr., of New York; General Charles L. Fitzhugh, of Pittsburg; and M. E. Rogers, of Philadelphia, returned from a successful buffalo hunt on the Plains, yesterday morning, all in excellent health and spirits. They left Chicago on the 20th of September. At the North Platte they were met by General Emory and Major J. H. Brown, who commanded the expedition, and escorted to Fort McPherson, where the garrison was reviewed by General Sheridan. The day was spent at Camp Rucker in selecting horses, target shooting, etc., and concluded with a grand hop at the post. Early next morning the march began, 'Buffalo Bill' acting as guide. The party was led by General Sheridan and Major Brown. The convoy was a formidable one, consisting of eighty-five mounted men, fourteen wagons, and three ambulances, and the led horses of the party. At Camp Brown they made their first halt, and next morning, about ten miles out, spied their first buffalo. General Fitzhugh killed the first, and took the cup. Messrs. Crosby, Livingston, and L. R. Jerome also brought down their birds. There was capital shooting all day, Mr. C. L. Wilson killing the first elk in the afternoon. Next day, on the Beaver river, about forty buffaloes were killed, General Stager bringing in six, and Mr. Lawrence Jerome, four. There was an immense variety and quantity of game, fish, fowl, and fowl killed. Mr. Crosby scored the first antelope, Mr. Rucker took the coyote sweepstakes, General Sheridan won the rabbit handicap, and Mr. Leonard Jerome the first turkey. Messrs. Hayes, Fitzhugh, and Johnston killed some splendid elk, weighing about 1,000 pounds each. They called it excellent sport. After nine days' marching, in stages of from fifteen to twenty miles, the excursionists reached Fort Hayes, on the Kansas and Pacific railway, where they took a palace car, reaching here in safety."

COLONEL Lewis W. Washington, the head of a branch of the family to which the first President belonged, died on October 1, after a brief illness of congestive fever, at his residence near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. He will be remembered as the most conspicuous of the gentlemen who were seized and held as hostages by John Brown in his famous raid on Harper's Ferry in October, 1859. He possessed a valuable collection of relics of Washington, among others the elegant sword sent by Frederick the Great with the inscription, "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest."

IN regard to the discharge of enlisted men held in confinement by sentence of a court-martial, the Secretary of war has decided that a discharge from the service, given before the expiration of the term of confinement imposed by sentence of court-martial (where by the terms of the sentence a dishonorable discharge is to be given at the end of the confinement), will operate as a remission of the remaining portion of the sentence.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant O. B. Boyd, Eighth Cavalry, October 3.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.**—The following appointments in the brigade staff have been made, and the officers duly commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Smith, formerly adjutant of the Eleventh Infantry, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, vice Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Godfrey, relieved at his own request; Major John R. Fellows, judge-advocate, vice Major Philip F. Smith; Major John Sattig (formerly of the Fifth Infantry staff), engineer, vice Major Sidney E. Morse, Jr.; Major Augustus F. French (formerly surgeon of the Third Cavalry), surgeon, vice Major Robert A. Barry; Captain Ephraim R. Steinhardt (formerly attached to the Eleventh staff), quartermaster, vice Captain Herman Geritzen; Captain Jeremiah T. Smith, ordnance officer, vice Captain Stephen D. O'Keefe; Captain John H. French (late commander Company I, Twelfth Infantry), senior aide-de-camp, vice Captain Beverly Ward; Lieutenant W. D. Bruns, Jr. (late adjutant of the Third Cavalry), junior aide-de-camp, vice Lieutenant William H. Gunther, Jr. Until further orders the headquarters of this brigade will be at the Irving Hall, corner of Irving place and Fifteenth street, where in future all communications will be addressed, and all business of the brigade transacted.

In the retirement of Lieut.-Col. John A. Godfrey as assistant adjutant-general of this brigade the brigade commander expresses his thanks to this officer for the valuable aid rendered him since his election as brigadier-general, and states that, in his withdrawal from service, the brigade loses an efficient and an accomplished officer.

**SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel Rockefeller, parade for annual inspection, muster, and review, in full fatigue, heavy marching order, on the 18th inst. Field and staff (dismounted) will report to the colonel, and the non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the adjutant, fifteen minutes before formation. Assembly at 1 p. m. First sergeant's call at 1:15 p. m. The officers will assemble at the regimental armory in fatigue uniform for theoretical instruction on the 11th inst. at 8 o'clock p. m. Muster rolls for the inspection of the 18th inst. must be sent (complete) to headquarters prior to the 12th inst. The commandant of this regiment very properly has determined to put a stop to the demoralizing and unsoldierly style adopted by some members of leaving the regiment or dropping out of the ranks on the occasion of parades and failing to return to the armory. This dropping from the ranks exists to no small degree in National Guard organizations, and we are gratified to see that at least one commandant has taken a step in the right direction toward checking it. In General Orders it is announced that hereafter "roll will be called at the armory immediately after each parade, and from the number of men then present must all future delinquent returns be made. Commandants of companies will be held to the strictest accountability for the enforcement of this order. Delays in the transmission of proper returns will be considered a disobedience of orders, and entail the arrest of the offender." The board for the examination of non-commissioned officers in this command will consist for the ensuing drill season of Major E. S. Emsen, Captain J. S. Turner, and Lieutenant L. R. Post. Privates Ed. C. Taylor and William McCarroll, Company B, have been expelled, and the action of the company is approved by Colonel Harry Rockafellar.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—The annual muster and inspection of this regiment, Colonel Porter, will take place on the 17th inst. The regiment will assemble at the armory on that day in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks (overcoats rolled). Assembly at 1 o'clock p. m. The field and staff will report (mounted) to the regimental commander at 1 p. m.; the non-commissioned staff, general guides, markers, color guard, band and drum corps, to the adjutant at 12:55 p. m. Every member of the regiment is particularly urged to parade on this occasion, and to report promptly at the armory at assembly. Company drills in this command will commence on the 9th inst., and will be continued weekly from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m., in fatigue uniform, until further orders from these headquarters, as follows: Companies A, B, and G, on Monday; Companies D, F, and H, on Tuesday; Companies C, E, and I, on Wednesday. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown and Major McGrath are ordered to attend these drills in uniform, dividing the duty to suit their own convenience, with the understanding that one field officer must be present on each drill night. They will make it their especial duty to secure accuracy and uniformity in all the details of military duty on the part both of officers and men, and see that the instruction imparted conforms strictly to the prescribed tactics. General Orders further states that at company drills each company will fall in and the roll will be called on the floor of the main drill-room at 8 o'clock. A drummer will be in attendance to sound the proper call at that hour. The senior officer present will assume command of the armory, and will establish a guard of one commissioned officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and ten privates. The guard will be posted as the officer in command shall direct, and he must see that the officer of the guard is assiduous and precise in the instruction and supervision of the guard, and that the sentinels do their duty in a soldierly manner. It is important that the members of the regiment should be more familiar with the details of guard duty, and for that purpose the officer in command of the guard will be charged with

the duty of thoroughly instructing the men detailed as a guard in all the duties of sentinels. During the hours of drill the officer in command of the armory is required to exact the observance of the proper military courtesies and etiquette between officers and men, and see that strict discipline is maintained.

The following promotions and appointments are announced: Quartermaster-Sergeant Pierre L. Boucher to be sergeant-major, vice Alexander, resigned; Commissary-Sergeant W. H. Lewis to be quartermaster-sergeant, vice Boucher, promoted; Private W. M. Kemp to be hospital steward, vice Seymour, reduced to the ranks.

**TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel R. C. Ward, assemble at Fort Greene for annual muster and inspection on Saturday, October 28, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in full fatigue uniform. Line will be formed in Monroe place, right resting on Pierrepont street. Inspection of books and papers will take place at headquarters October 27 at 8 o'clock p. m., when each company commandant and his first sergeant, in fatigue uniform, without side arms, will be present with his company books and papers. The late board for the examination of non-commissioned officers, of which Captain Truslow was president, is relieved, with the thanks of the colonel commanding for the efficient services rendered. All books and papers will be turned over to Major J. N. Partidge, who is appointed to constitute the Examining Board, which will convene at regimental headquarters on the first and third Monday evenings of each month from 8 to 9 o'clock. For corporals' warrants, the examination will be in the school of the soldier, and so much of pages 355 to 358 in the appendix to the Tactics as relates to duties of corporal. First sergeants and sergeants, in addition to the above, will be examined in the school of the company, and so much of pages 345 to 354 in the appendix as relates to duties of sergeant. This regiment having adopted, by a majority vote, white leather cross-belts, in addition to the already adopted bill of dress, the members are ordered to provide themselves immediately with the same. Commandants of companies will furnish all necessary information to their respective commands as to cost, where obtained, etc. First Lieutenant Isaac H. Cary resigned July 21, 1871. Robert E. Perkins has been appointed left general guide, vice Zogbaum, promoted. Warrant October 2, 1871.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—The annual inspection and muster of this command will take place on Monday, 30th inst., upon the field opposite Carroll Park. The regiment will assemble (field and staff dismounted) at the armory in fatigue uniform, at 1 o'clock p. m. The following changes are announced: Resigned.—Captain Charles C. Tanner, Company K, resignation accepted March 10, 1871. William R. Kerr, right general guide, is hereby returned to the ranks at his own request. Promoted.—First Sergeant James J. Boylan, Company E, to be second lieutenant vice Marcellis, resigned. Honorably discharged.—Charles G. Hulsart, Company C; Frederick W. Brooks, Company B. Expelled.—For gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines, James H. Melville and Albert L. L. Mott, of Company I. Lieutenant Billings Wheeler, of Company H, has been placed under arrest, and charges preferred against him. Sergeant Major Syme of this regiment has declined the position of second lieutenant of Company F.

Company A of this command, Captain John Lefferts, took its departure for Baltimore, on last Monday evening, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. At 3:30 a. m., the monumental city was reached, where a delegation of officers of the Fifth Maryland, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Loney, awaited its arrival. Two companies of the Fifth were also on hand to act as an escort, which was altogether an unexpected honor, owing to the early hour at which the train arrives. The two commands then proceeded to the Eutaw House. In the afternoon a street parade was indulged in, four companies of the Fifth under command of Major Gaither, acting as escort. The fine appearance of both commands elicited hearty applause from the bystanders. On Monday Company A turned their faces homeward, stopping over for a few hours at Philadelphia, and arriving at Courtlandt street at 10:20 p. m., where they were met by Company D, Thirtieth regiment and escorted to their armory. Owing to the late hour of arrival, it is impossible to give a full account of the trip in this issue.

### ANNUAL INSPECTIONS AND MUSTER.

#### BATTERIES, FIRST DIVISION.

The following are the returns of inspection of Batteries and Separate Troop Cavalry made by General Liebenau during last week:

BATTERY O, CAPTAIN LE MOYNE.			
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Officers.....	3	0	3
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	8	2	10
Buglers.....	0	0	0
Privates.....	17	19	36
Total.....	28	21	49

BATTERY C, CAPTAIN SCHILLING.			
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Officers.....	4	0	4
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	14	2	16
Buglers.....	3	0	3
Privates.....	37	18	55
Band.....	13	0	13
Total.....	71	20	91

BATTERY B, CAPTAIN KEIM.			
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Officers.....	4	1	5
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	13	1	14
Buglers.....	4	0	4
Privates.....	57	6	63
Total.....	78	8	86

#### BATTERY K, CAPTAIN REUBNER.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Officers.....	5	0	5
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	29	0	29
Buglers.....	2	0	2
Privates.....	63	12	75
Total.....	99	12	102

#### SEPARATE TROOP CAVALRY, CAPTAIN EARL KEIM.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Officers.....	3	0	3
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	12	1	13
Buglers.....	1	2	3
Privates.....	31	16	50
Total.....	50	19	69

**Eleventh Infantry.**—This command was inspected and mustered at Tompkins Square by Major Dickel, the Second brigade inspector, on the 5th inst. The regiment appeared on the ground about 2:30 p. m., and took position on the eastern portion of the square, and as customary immediately prepared for review. This ceremony was received by Brigadier-General Augustus Funk, accompanied by the brigade inspector, the other members of the brigade staff following in the rear. The reviewing party was mounted, as very properly were the field and staff of the battalion. Major Oberman was in command, Colonel Vilmer, the newly elected commandant, not having been commissioned, and Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant having been placed under arrest by the brigade commander on the day of the inspection. The review was very imperfect, and we were not a little astonished that an officer so long in the service should be so remiss in the simple details of a review. In the first place the United States colors were on the left of those of the State, and the marker, to indicate the position of the reviewing officer, took post about ten paces on his right. The markers for change of direction did not take their positions until the change had been effected; their utility therefore was questionable. The passage in review was only fair, and not up to the old standard of the Washington Rifles. At the close of the review, the battalion commander omitted to open the ranks or salute, but instead, broke in column of companies and commenced to prepare for inspection. But before proceeding far in this direction he was reminded in the name of General Funk that he had not as yet closed the former ceremony. The companies were then again ordered into line, and the review closed. The position of the reviewing party was so near the battalion line that when it broke into column of companies they had to fall back considerably to allow the companies proper space to pass in review. At inspection, when the battalion had broken into column, the field and staff were ordered to the right, then the colors and "non-com." staff, the company commanders meanwhile following by ordering officers and sergeants to the front of their respective companies, the ranks of which had not as yet been opened. By direction of General Funk the battalion was again ordered into line, officers ordered to front and centre, and explicit instructions given relative to this latter ceremony, which at last was properly performed; that is, as far as the battalion as a whole was concerned. The usual lack of knowledge of the details of inspection of companies displayed by companies was shown by the company commanders. Here and there one officer did better than the rest; but, as in almost every regiment of this brigade so far inspected, the general ignorance was conspicuous. Of course, with officers so ignorant of their duties, the men could not fail to do badly. Stacking arms (Enfield rifles, sword bayonets) seemed to puzzle the majority of the companies, and was only accomplished after many attempts; in fact, several companies exhibited their inexperience by "grounding arms." The regiment in general looked exceedingly well, but it was evident from its thinned ranks that it had lost much since the resignation of Colonel Lux, under whom, and its former commander, Colonel Maidhoff, it won a high name for itself in the National Guard. It remains now to be seen whether Colonel Vilmer will be able to do more than his predecessor (the present brigade commander) did, toward building up the regiment. The unpleasantness between the lieutenant-colonel and the brigade commander does not tend that way, and the sooner these matters are amicably or otherwise settled the better it will be for the entire command. The following official return of the brigade inspector, however, shows a slight gain over last year's muster. It is about the only instance of gain in this brigade:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	1	6	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	7	14
Band.....	20	—	20
Company A.....	38	20	58
Company B.....	58	7	65
Company C.....	40	4	44
Company D.....	50	11	61
Company E.....	45	6	51
Company F.....	37	10	47
Company G.....	33	14	47
Company H.....	52	9	61
Company I.....	48	12	60
Company K.....	58	9	67
Total.....	466	108	574

This command inspected last year 428 present, 132 absent, 560 total.

**Fifth Infantry.**—This regiment was inspected and mustered at its armory on the afternoon of the 6th inst., the rain preventing its parading on Tompkins Square at the time. Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix was in command, and the inspection was not preceded by a review as customary, on account of the limited space of the armory. Major Dickel conducted the inspections and muster, three companies inspecting at a time in the main drill-room of the armory. The members generally had a better comprehension of the ceremony of inspection than those of the other commands of this brigade, and, barring the confusion incidental to the crowded state of the room, they acquitted themselves exceedingly well. The Fifth during the past few years has gained but little materially, but it still maintains its reputation as the best drilled regiment in the Second brigade. Its officers as a rule are better instructed than those of the other regiments, of which fact the companies gave practical evidence during this inspection. There is, however, but little strict discipline in the regiment, officers and men generally, on and off duty, with few exceptions, being "hail fellows well met," as illustrated on this occasion. The day was disagreeable and rainy, the armory close and unwholesome; therefore during the interval many of the members sought the numerous saloons which abound in the vicinity of Hester street and the armory, and whiled away the hours in card playing and an unlimited consumption of wine and lager. The guard at the armory door was apparently unable to keep in members, and the result was that when, at little after 4 o'clock, the assembly was sounded, not a few of the members were very much "exhausted," and among these we observed with regret several commissioned officers, and one first sergeant too "far gone" to be of any practical benefit to



his company; in fact, they were the objects of much ridicule from bystanders. General Bendix should endeavor to guard against such gross breaches of good order and discipline, as they reflect sadly on the entire command. The regiment after the muster, the rain having held up a little, proceeded to Tompkins Square, and were there reviewed by General Funk, accompanied by his staff, all dismounted and in full dress. The review was one of the best thus far held on these grounds, and we were particularly pleased with the passage in review, the companies looking well in their Prussian helmets, and the officers saluting generally with remarkable grace. At the conclusion of the review the officers were called to the front and centre, and through the regimental commander received the congratulations of the brigade commander for their fine appearance. We would suggest to General Bendix that if he wishes to preserve good company distance, he must give company commanders time to dress their companies after breaking into column. By giving the order to march too quickly he somewhat marred this portion of the review. The following returns show a general falling off in the regiment:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	—	6
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Band.....	24	11	35
Company A.....	56	11	67
Company B.....	42	29	71
Company C.....	45	14	59
Company D.....	30	28	58
Company E.....	36	13	49
Company F.....	49	15	64
Company G.....	67	9	76
Company H.....	30	11	41
Company I.....	39	12	51
Company K.....	—	—	—
Total.....	439	142	581

This regiment inspected last year 484 present, 162 absent, 646 total.

**Seventh Infantry.**—This command, Colonel Clark, assembled on Tompkins Square on Monday afternoon for annual inspection and muster. The specified time, 2:30 p. m. in order, by special permission was extended to 3 p. m., and yet it was at least twenty minutes after this hour before the regiment entered the parade grounds. The large and respectable body of observers which always follows this command with so much interest were as usual gathered to witness the movements of the day. A representative of all arms of the National Guard service was present, as well as civilians, and a very fair sprinkling of the Regular service in undress uniforms were likewise to be observed. A Prussian officer of Uhlans in citizen's dress, accompanied by ex-Colonel Anton Meyer, was present during the review and inspection, and accompanied General Varian and staff during the general inspection, and expressed his high appreciation of the appearance and proficiency of one of our volunteer commands.

The regiment on taking position prepared for review, the square being for the first time in our recollection cleared to the walk for this purpose. This gave the regiment full opportunity to show to fine advantage to those having good eyesight, but compelled those of inferior vision to resort to their glasses. The regiment appeared as always, despite the presence or a large number of recruits, exceedingly steady, but the passage in review was not up to the standard of the Seventh. This to some degree was caused by the changing of the position of the reviewing marker by the reviewing officer, General Varian. The marker at the first change of direction likewise changed his position, causing the column to oblique somewhat, and breaking to a slight degree some of the company fronts, just before reaching the point of review. The sun at this time was likewise very strongly shining in the faces of the regiment, which, perhaps, may have accounted for the comparatively inferior salutes of a few of the officers, all of whom, however, preserved remarkably correct distances in this regard. The review over, the regiment broke into open column of companies and the battalion was inspected and then mustered by the inspector of the Third brigade, Major and Brevet Colonel Wentworth. The Seventh regiment, as usual, still maintains its claim to be the largest regiment in the division, if not the State, and although the Ninth exceeded it by one last season, it has failed this season, even with the addition of a numerous band, to beat it in numbers. It will be observed that Company H leads in number this year, and we only wish every company in the regiment could show so large a roll. Company C appears to be rather reduced for a Seventh regiment company. We should judge, however, that its commandant was capable and "big" enough to make more of a show on these occasions at least. The companies after being mustered marched off the grounds to the armory, the last company marching off with the band, which well-known musical adjunct of the Seventh, under the renowned General Graffula, furnished some very fine Offenbach and other selections during the inspection. The following table shows a gain of 102 in total:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	—	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	8	—	8
Band.....	48	—	48
Company A.....	70	5	75
Company B.....	93	17	110
Company C.....	43	14	57
Company D.....	63	19	82
Company E.....	65	7	72
Company F.....	62	16	78
Company G.....	82	24	106
Company H.....	97	22	119
Company I.....	64	15	79
Company J.....	62	14	76
Company K.....	—	—	—
Total.....	755	151	906

**Eighth Infantry.**—This command, Colonel Scott, paraded on Tuesday, 10th inst., at Tompkins Square, for inspection, muster, and review. The regiment arrived shortly after 2:30 o'clock p. m., and immediately formed for review on the east side of the square. General Varian, accompanied by the brigade inspector and two staff officers in undress uniform, receiving the same. The regiment was equalized in ten commands of twelve files, in fatigue uniform, white cross belts, without knapsacks or overcoats, and looked remarkably well; but the ranks were poorly closed, distances not well preserved, and alignments in most cases, particularly those of the color and left companies, very bad. During the passage in review the left wing of the column was compelled to mark time before reaching the reviewing officer, owing to some unexplained cause. At the close of the review the regiment was broken into column for inspection and muster, which was executed with but few errors; particularly noticeable, however, was the marching of the colors to the front, irrespective of color-guard, by the sergeant standard bearers, instead of waiting to be conducted by the adjutant. We would suggest to the company commanders in the division, as also the majority of company commanders in the division, that some care should be exercised in teaching the men the Manual of Arms, and especially to instruct them how to stack

arms, as this important and often needed part of the manual seems to be wholly neglected. Lieutenant-Colonel Wentworth, inspector Third brigade, conducted the inspection and muster, the returns of which are appended:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	9	1	10
Non-commissioned staff.....	9	—	9
Band.....	25	6	31
Company A.....	31	9	40
Company B.....	39	16	55
Company C.....	37	13	50
Company D.....	30	17	47
Company E.....	29	10	39
Company F.....	35	11	46
Company G.....	29	9	38
Company H.....	29	12	41
Company I.....	22	12	34
Company J.....	37	8	45
Company K.....	—	—	—
Total.....	357	124	481

The Eighth last season inspected 346 present, 154 absent, 500 total.

**Ninth Infantry.** Colonel Fisk, inspected on Wednesday, the 11th inst. A few minutes past three o'clock the regiment marched into Tompkins Square, headed by its band of one hundred musicians and a drum corps of thirty. General Varian and staff, including the inspector, Colonel Wentworth, were waiting them, and as soon as line was formed the review was proceeded with. General Varian received the review and was accompanied by Colonel Fisk. The line presented a handsome appearance, the men being very steady. Breaking into column the march past was well done; the companies keeping even fronts with well closed rear ranks; the only noticeable fault was a loss of distance of several paces on the part of the sixth, seventh and eighth companies in line. The wheel into line on the march would have been better had the ninth and tenth completed the change of direction necessary to bring them into column covering the other companies. We notice that the band did not cease playing until they moved off from in front of the reviewing officer and marched part of the distance back to their position on the right of the line. The rain which had been threatening now came in falling quite fast, and, by invitation of Major Geo. Moore Smith and Captain George Wm. Smith of the Seventh regiment, who were present, Colonel Fisk marched to the armory of the Seventh, where the formal muster and inspection was concluded. General McQuade, Inspector-General, and many officers of the National Guard, were spectators.

The following are the returns; the total strength was not furnished, consequently we cannot give the absentees, although we understood that several of the companies reported every man whose name appears on the roll as being present.

The regiment shows a falling off of seventeen in its effective strength present, the increase over last year being from the fifty-five added to the band. It would require a regiment to guard such a numerous musical society if in the field; and we question the justice or propriety of allowing the muster of so many musicians. The faults of this inspection were numerous. The companies were not steady while the formal inspection by General Varian and staff was in progress. The inspector allowed captains to have their companies at "close order" while the roll was called in the muster; the rolls in several instances were not alphabetically arranged; the band was mustered first, and dismissed—which was in this case of no great consequence, because as fast as companies had been through the hands of the inspector they were dismissed to their own armory, and the band was not needed; but we mention it because we are desirous of seeing everything performed in accordance with the Tactics and Regulations.

	Present.
Field and staff.....	16
Band.....	100
Company A.....	60
Company B.....	60
Company C.....	71
Company D.....	65
Company E.....	65
Company F.....	63
Company G.....	67
Company H.....	47
Company I.....	53
Company J.....	53
Company K.....	76
Total.....	721

The Ninth mustered last year 686 present, 81 absent, 767 total.

The Fifty fifth Infantry, Colonel Allen, was inspected on Thursday afternoon at Tompkins Square and the First Infantry in accordance with special orders, and special and we think unwarranted and unfair permission, at the State Arsenal on Friday evening. An account of both these inspections is necessarily deferred.

The following regiments will be inspected next week at Tompkins Square, at 2:30 p. m.: Monday, Twelfth Infantry; Tuesday, Twenty-second Infantry; Wednesday, Seventy-first Infantry; Thursday, Ninety sixth Infantry, at 1:30 p. m.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—Captain Swift, Lieutenants DeBorst and Freeborn of the Seventy-first have resigned their positions. Adjutant Gosman of the Forty-seventh is about to retire on his merits as chief of staff. It is announced that Colonel Harry Rockefeller, of the American Guard, in consequence of ill health will resign his commission before the termination of the season. Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott and Captain Webber of the Seventy-first, according to report make their last inspection next month. These officers are all veterans of the old American Guard, and active promoters of its every interest and welfare. We regret, therefore, their proposed retirement from the National Guard. The Missouri Republican of St. Louis, in the course of a long article on the militia of that city, pays the following compliment to the New York Seventh: "There are few of our readers, we imagine, who have not heard of the celebrated Seventh regiment of New York city. Brilliant have been their achievements in peace and in war, and their renown is not of that city alone, but the whole country. The pride of the ladies, satirically called the kid glove corps, they are none the less true soldiers, and their military record is one that any soldier might feel proud to own. They stand a living exemplification of the notable fact that manly courage can just as well exist behind fine clothes and polished manners as shine through a bronzed face and rough ways, that a man can easily be at the same time a brave soldier and a cultivated gentleman." Colonel Rockefeller, commanding Seventy-first Infantry, writes us as follows: "In your report, in the last issue of the JOURNAL, of the reception of the 'United Train' you make a mistake in saying we compelled them to wait in Jersey City. The programme was carried out to the letter. They were to arrive in Jersey City at twelve o'clock, lunch at Taylor's hotel, change their uniforms and meet us Courtlandt St. ferry at 2; we arrived there at a quarter to 2, and at five minutes past 2, with our guests, we were on the march. As punctuality is my hobby, please make the correction." Carl Bergmann we are

informed accepted the position as director of the Ninth's band last Thursday week. Mr. Dowling, its former efficient leader remaining as formerly its military leader. Colonel Stierly informs us that he and not General Funk is accountable for the Sixth Infantry not parading for inspection on Tompkins Square. The general and staff say that they are not fair weather soldiers, as inferred in our report of the Sixth's inspection last week. We make the correction with pleasure. Lieutenant-Colonel Madden, now in command of the First Cavalry, has issued an excellent order, published elsewhere. A large number of the company officers of the First brigade have been placed under arrest for not forwarding muster rolls. The Twelfth and Twenty-second were the only regiments prompt in this regard. Tompkins Square is now, thanks to plenty of money and the Department of Public Parks, in excellent order for military purposes. The \$50,000 concrete pavement has been partially taken up and the improvements have at last ceased. The Philadelphia Republic contains the following important announcement: "The 'Veteran Corporals of America' will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at a temporary headquarters of the corporals' to take action on their late trip to New York as escort to the United Train of Artillery." The First Infantry paraded for inspection and review on Friday evening, October 13; we shall give the returns next week. Connecticut has decided to arm her militia with the Peabody breech-loader (described in our issue of September 30), and has ordered for the present 2,000 of these arms from the manufacturers through their agent in this city, M. F. Benton, 11 Warren street. The report of the board concludes with "the board are unanimously of the opinion that the Peabody rifle is a safe, efficient, and easily managed weapon, and best adapted to the use of our State militia, and they therefore recommend that the Peabody rifle, calibre .433 be adopted as the arm of the State of Connecticut." On Tuesday evening, October 10, Corporal A. Boettger of Company D, Sixth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., was presented with a twenty dollar gold coin, as a prize for obtaining the largest number of recruits for the company since the autumnal inspection of 1870. The prize was delivered by Wm. A. Gans, a member of the company and quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, who made a few appropriate remarks, to which Corporal Boettger replied briefly. The company then adjourned to partake of a pleasant repast.

#### OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

**NEW JERSEY.**—A board for the examination of officers National Guard S. N. J., has been constituted, with the following detail: General Joseph W. Plume, First brigade; Colonel J. Madison Drake, Third regiment; Colonel William Allen, Second regiment. The board will convene at the headquarters of the Second regiment, Newark, October 14, at 4 o'clock p. m. Second Lieutenant August Koerner, Company H, Fifth regiment, and Adjutant James A. Geary, First battalion, will appear at that time and place for examination.

The annual competitive trial of skill in marksmanship will take place on Friday, the 20th October inst. (unless the day should be stormy, in which case it will be postponed to the 27th day of October inst.), at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Colonel Hiram Van Buskirk, Fourth regiment, is detailed to duty as field officer of the day. General De Hart is charged with superintending the arrangements of the trial. For guard duty on the ground, Brigadier-General Plume, commanding the First brigade, will detail a captain, two lieutenants, and sixty non-commissioned officers and privates of his brigade, to report to Colonel Van Buskirk on the ground at 9 a. m. Major John M. Cowell, brigade quartermaster Second brigade, is charged with the care of the tents, ammunition, and other State property, to be issued by the Quartermaster-General for use at the grounds, for which he will make the necessary requisition.

The competition will be open to all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who are, and for at least six months prior to the time of entering as competitors, shall have been active members of the National Guard of New Jersey, actually doing duty as such; and except where otherwise specified, none other than the arm furnished by the State will be allowed in the competition. Those who purpose entering their name for the trial will, as soon as possible, forward their entrance fees to Colonel Marvin Dodd, Newark, N. J., who, upon the receipt of the entrance fee, will forward a card to the competitor showing his entry number on the list of competitors. This card must be produced by the competitor on his arrival on the shooting ground. The entrance fee has been fixed at one dollar each for commissioned officers, and fifty cents for each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private. These fees are to constitute the fund to defray the expenses of the match. The requisite ammunition will be furnished free to each competitor on the ground. There will be three matches, as follows:

**THE MAJOR-GENERAL'S MATCH.**—Distance 100 and 200 yards; five shots at each range. (The distance is confined to 200 yards because the ground will not admit of more.) The gold medal, presented by Major-General Runyon, will be awarded to the best marksman in this contest, who is not the winner in the subsequent contest for the Winchester rifle. In addition, Mr. Marshall F. Benton, the agent of the Peabody Rifle Company, offers a Peabody rifle, to be contested for by the ten best marksmen in this match, to be awarded to the best marksman who does not take the Winchester rifle. Range, 200 yards; 5 shots each.

**THE NATIONAL GUARD MEDAL MATCH.**—Distance 200 yards; five shots. Open only to officers. The competitor scoring the highest aggregate number of points to take the gold medal contributed by officers of the National Guard.

**THE WINCHESTER REPEATING MATCH.**—Distance 200 yards. Open to those who shall prove themselves the ten best marksmen in the Major-General's Match. The Winchester repeating rifle to be used, one of which will be provided on the ground for the use of competitors. The best marksman in this match will be presented with an elegant gold-mounted and engraved Winchester sporting rifle, the gift of O. F. Winchester, Esq., of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

In addition to the above, there will be awarded the following prizes: To the second best shot in Major-General's Match, \$20; to the third best shot in Major-General's Match, \$15; to the fourth best shot in Major-General's Match, \$10; to the fifth best shot in Major-General's Match, \$5; to the next best shots, \$3 each.

To ascertain the number to make arrangements for during the matches, it is necessary that persons intending to compete should communicate with Colonel Dodd as early as possible. No competitor will be allowed to enter after October 18.

The field regulations are:

- I. Each competitor upon his arrival on the ground will report to the secretary, and present his entry card, when his name will be registered; his rifle examined by the judges appointed to that duty, and the necessary ammunition furnished to him.
- II. Competitors will appear either in the fatigue or full dress uniform of their respective corps. No competitor will be allowed to fire in civilian dress.
- III. Shooting will begin at 10 a. m. precisely.
- IV. The shooting shall be off the shoulder.
- V. The size of the targets shall be as follows: at 100 and 200 yards, 6 feet by 4 feet wide; bull's eye, 8 inches; centre 2 feet.
- VI. There shall be square bull's eyes and centres at all distances. Bulls' eyes counting 4 (yellow flag); centres 3 (blue flag); outers 2 (white flag).
- VII. No fixed artificial rests nor magnifying sights shall be allowed.
- VIII. In the shooting with the Springfield rifle the minimum pull of trigger will be six pounds. It is recommended to compet-



to have their locks examined by a gunsmith before leaving their homes.

IX. Ties shall be decided as follows: 1. By fewest misses. 2. By fewest outers. 3. By highest score at longest range. 4. If still a tie, by firing three shots at the longest distance in the competition.

X. The hours of firing off ties will be duly announced on the bulletin board, and competitors not present will lose their places.

XI. Competitors shall, if required, submit their rifles for inspection before, during, or after a match.

XII. Competitors will fire in the order in which they are squadded. Squadding shall be in the order in which the entries are made.

XIII. Any person firing when the danger flag (red) is shown at the target or firing point, or discharging his rifle except at the target to which he is told off, or into the place provided for the purpose, shall be debarred from all further competition during the meeting, and shall forfeit his entrance fee. Before firing a rifle into the place provided for the purpose, permission must be obtained from the officer in charge.

XIV. Any person snapping off a cap without pointing his rifle into the place provided for the purpose shall be fined one dollar, and in the event of his refusal to pay such fine he shall be excluded from all further competition.

XV. Officers will be detailed on the ground to superintend the firing in each squad, and a non-commissioned officer to act as scorer to each squad; one non-commissioned officer will also be detailed to have charge of the danger flag at the firing stand.

XVI. A non-commissioned officer and one private will be detailed to each target to act as markers. Printed instructions will be issued for their information and guidance, and will be furnished to them on the ground.

XVII. Every competitor to fire in turn. All, except the person firing, to be at least three yards in rear of the distance mark. No member using a muzzle-loader to cap, or breech-loader to load, until he steps to the front to shoot.

XVIII. To prevent accidents, officers in charge of squads may insist upon their men loading by word of command.

XIX. All disputed points shall be decided by the umpire appointed by the major-general, whose decision shall be final.

XX. The utmost vigilance and care should be exercised by all to guard against the occurrence of accidents. A strict observance of these regulations is the best safeguard, and both officers and men are earnestly requested to co-operate with the board in their prompt enforcement.

CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Phalanx returned on the evening of the 3d inst. from an extended tour to Montreal, Canada, and some of the principal cities of Vermont. The trip was one of the most successful ever made by this renowned command, and its reception in Canada and Vermont was of the most cordial nature. It is so seldom that any of the State troops cross the border that we note with gratification the hospitable attentions paid by our English cousins to this, one of New England's oldest and most celebrated military organizations. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and we trust the reunions of the volunteer militia of Canada and the States may be more frequent, and even as cordial as on the recent visit of the Hartford Phalanx.

On the 24th of November a reunion of the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers will take place at New Haven, it being the anniversary of Lookout Mountain. The committee to whom are entrusted the arrangements are Colonel James Fitzpatrick, Major J. Darnen, Captain Grace, and Corporals Pryor, Cornet, Hartly, Simpson, and McLean.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1871.

The following officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York during the months of August and September, 1871:

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Augustus Funk, with rank from August 17, vice L. Burger, deceased; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Smith, assistant adjutant-general, with rank from August 17, new appointment; Major John Sattig, engineer, with rank from August 17, new appointment; Major Aug. F. Frech, surgeon, with rank from August 17, new appointment; Major John R. Fellows, judge-advocate, with rank from August 17, new appointment; Captain John T. Smith, ordnance officer, with rank from August 17, new appointment; Captain Ephraim R. Steinhart, quartermaster, with rank from August 17, new appointment; Captain Jacob W. Scheu, commissary, with rank from August 17, new appointment; Captain John H. French, aide-de-camp, with rank from August 17, new appointment; First Lieutenant Wm. D. Bruns, aide-de-camp, with rank from August 17, new appointment.

Fifth Brigade—First Lieutenant Joseph Lee, Jr., aide-de-camp, with rank from August 15, vice W. H. Coughlin, promoted.

Twenty-first Brigade—Major Edwin Hutchinson, surgeon, with rank from June 12, vice M. C. West, resigned.

First Cavalry—Henry Richers, quartermaster, with rank from September 4, vice Christopher Korner, resigned.

Third Cavalry—Martin A. Cape, first lieutenant, with rank from July 27, vice Wm. Rathjen, resigned; Andreas Weisbrod, second lieutenant, with rank from July 27, vice M. A. Cape, promoted.

Second Battalion Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade—George W. Chase, quartermaster, with rank from August 7, vice E. W. Longstreet, resigned.

Battalion Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—John C. Martin, first lieutenant, with rank from June 27, vice E. J. Kelly, promoted; Wm. J. Steinhäuser, second lieutenant, with rank from June 27, vice E. J. McNulty, resigned.

Battery B, First Division—Edward L. Wueber, first lieutenant, with rank from August 7, vice H. C. Kasechut, resigned.

First Infantry—Peter J. Martin, captain, with rank from July 3, vice J. H. Swartz, removed from district.

Third Infantry—Edward Underhill, first lieutenant, with rank from August 17, vice Jasper Pryor, removed from State; Caleb W. Storms, captain, with rank from August 19, vice E. Patterson, resigned; George D. Cypher, second lieutenant, with rank from August 19, vice C. W. Storms, promoted; William C. Broughton, first lieutenant, with rank from August 29, vice J. H. Stubbings, resigned; Franklin B. Davis, second lieutenant, with rank from August 29, vice W. C. Broughton, promoted.

Fifth Infantry—William P. Binkhoff, second lieutenant, with rank from August 3, vice H. C. Hinte, resigned.

Sixth Infantry—John M. Hermes, captain, with rank from September 5, vice William Heese, resigned; Conrad H. Maesman, second lieutenant, with rank from September 5, vice J. M. Hermes, promoted.

Ninth Infantry—Captain Henry Harley, assistant commissary of subsistence, with rank from July 17, vice B. W. Blanchard, promoted.

Twelfth Infantry—Edward Fackner, first lieutenant, with rank from August 23, vice Charles Greer, resigned.

Nineteenth Infantry—R. V. K. Montfort, surgeon with rank from June 26, vice P. M. Barclay, resigned; J. De Forest Nichols, assistant surgeon, with rank from June 26, vice Thomas M. Millspaugh, resigned; Robert Kernoohan, captain, with rank from August 7, vice R. Kernoohan, cashiered.

Twentieth Infantry—David S. Haebrouck, adjutant, with rank from August 30, vice G. B. Mulks, resigned.

Twenty-first Infantry—Alexander Near, captain, with rank from August 24, vice N. B. Hutton, resigned; Jacob W. Stall, second lieutenant, with rank from August 24, vice A. Near, promoted; Louis Haubennestel, second lieutenant, with rank from August 9, vice A. Sherman, promoted.

Twenty-second Infantry—Captain Charles F. Roberts, assistant surgeon, with rank from March 17, 1870, recommissioned, chapter 80, Laws 1870.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Thomas J. Gilcoyne, second lieutenant, with rank from July 31, vice H. J. Shiden, resigned.

Thirty-second Infantry—Nicholas Laul, captain, with rank from September 16, vice George Giehl, cashiered.

Forty-fourth Infantry—Moses F. Tupper, second lieutenant, with rank from August 19, vice F. Meyers, removed from State.

Forty-seventh Infantry—William Heerd, Jr., second lieutenant, with rank from September 4, vice W. E. Chapman, resigned.

Forty-eighth Infantry—Edwin H. Boyd, assistant surgeon, with rank from July 14, vice A. H. Tankie, removed from district.

Forty-ninth Infantry—James E. Tournier, captain, with rank from March 6, vice William Ferguson, resigned; George Mallilieu, first lieutenant, with rank from February 15, vice J. S. Goodrich, failed to qualify; Jacob J. Moak, first lieutenant, with rank from July 1, original vacancy; Henry C. Cobb, second lieutenant, with rank from February 15, vice George Mallilieu, promoted; Samuel L. Bradburn, second lieutenant, with rank from July 1, original vacancy; Richard Morgan, quartermaster, with rank from January 2, vice R. B. Swift, failed to qualify; Jay E. Storke, adjutant, with rank from May 23, vice J. W. Haight, Jr., resigned.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Parson G. Udell, assistant surgeon, with rank from May 15, original vacancy; John Burgess, first lieutenant, with rank from August 17, vice Thomas McCracken, resigned; Everett C. Bradstreet, captain, with rank from September 20, vice R. J. Lester, resigned; Frank Groh, second lieutenant, with rank from September 20, vice E. C. Bradstreet, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—John H. Pake, adjutant, with rank from August 3, vice C. W. Fuller, promoted; William Roll, second lieutenant, with rank from August 14, vice F. Gebhard, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Timothy J. Flannery, captain, with rank from August 14, vice Thomas Dempsey, promoted.

Seventy-first Infantry—George A. J. Norman, adjutant, with rank from September 1, vice A. T. Francis, resigned.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Hiram G. Nolton, quartermaster, with rank from July 10, vice W. B. Serrett, promoted.

Seventy-ninth Battalion of Infantry—Joseph Conley, first lieutenant, with rank from August 10, vice A. Steele, resigned; William Pearson, second lieutenant, with rank from August 10, vice Th. B. Allen, deceased.

Eighty-third Infantry—Michael R. Lamp, adjutant, with rank from September 18, vice George W. Marlett, promoted.

#### FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

THE General Staff in Berlin is preparing an official history of the campaign of 1870-71. Colonel Verdy du Vernois, chief of division in the General Staff, has been entrusted with the general supervision of the work.

Two ships belonging to the Swedish navy, the gunboat *Ingegard* and the brig *Orladam*, arrived at Plymouth from Greenland a couple of weeks back, having on board three aerolites, the largest weighing nearly thirty tons, which are to be conveyed to Sweden and made the subject of close investigation.

It was thought that the French Government had given up the idea of rebuilding the Fort of Issy, which is commanded by the heights of Chatillon, etc., but masons are at work walling up the breach and repairing the shattered casemates; and it is now said that the Government intends laying out a sum of \$3,500,000 in building a huge fort similar to that of Mont Valerien, on the heights of Champigny, where the battle of the 2d December was fought, in order to protect the valley of the Marne.

It is expected that the President of the French Republic will spend a good part of the vacation in visiting forts and various military positions, where engineers are already at work preparing new lines of defence. It is probable also that he will do much to re-organize the army on its present basis in concert with General de Cissey. There was a great deal of inquiry made by the National Assembly into a variety of military matters, but no laws were voted beyond the conscription for next year and the Budget.

ONE hundred rounds per man of blank ammunition was allowed during the British autumnal manoeuvres. To each man were issued five rounds every morning, which supply was replenished, if required, during the day from the regimental ammunition carts, one of which followed each battalion. The regimental ammunition carts carried rather more than twenty-five rounds per man for a battalion of 600 men, and turned out each day, following in rear, and within such convenient distance of their respective battalions as was considered necessary. Any ammunition taken from them during the day was replenished in the evening from the standing depot of the division.

A LOMBARD telegram to the London *Observer* says: Mitrailleuses on a new system, invented by General Gorloff, have been distributed for experimental practice to several infantry regiments in Poland. The pieces are drawn by three or four horses, the accompanying ammunition wagons requiring one horse less. Three or four men are required to serve the pieces, which fire from 300 to 400 rounds per minute, or 6,000 in twenty-four minutes, allowing for pauses and interruptions, the range extending to 4,000 paces. An artillery officer is attached to every infantry regiment to direct the management of the mitrailleuses. The reports of the officers are very favorable, the effect being such as they say no force will be able to withstand.

THE task of determining the frontier between France and the new German provinces has now been completed so far as the Meurthe Department is concerned. The *Carlsruher Zeitung* says that the following advantages accrue to Germany from the change: 1. The Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg now only borders on French territory for a distance of little more than six English miles. 2. In the northwest Germany gains a number of new subjects who, though not numerous, are for the most part German, as well as very important iron-works. 3. All the important strategic points to the west, southwest and south of Metz, to a distance of four, five, or six leagues, together with the battlefields of the 16th and 18th August, now belong to the German empire.

A NEW gunpowder gauge was employed during the siege of Paris, with the object of ascertaining the maximum of pressure in the new piece of seven, by M. le Commandant de Reffye. The process is based on the investigation of M. Tresca on the flow of solids. A bronze cylinder pierced with a round hole was screwed into the chamber of the gun. In a recess made in this drilled hole was placed a thick disc of lead, and above this was screwed a small steel plug, in which a hole of small diameter was drilled. The pressure of gas from the explosion caused the disc of lead to flow through this opening in the steel plug, and the flow extended more or less according to the intensity of the pressure. By this means it was ascertained that in certain heavy guns, the interior initial pressure sometimes exceeded 4,000 atmospheres. In the piece of seven, thanks to the employment of compressed powder, the pressure did not exceed 1,800 atmospheres.

Is it not time to add as a contribution to the history of the "battle of the guns" a sketch of the various tar-

gets experimented on, and a statement of the number of rounds each has received. These targets have been used long after the special object of their construction had been attained, for in each new struggle of the guns the old targets have been made to bear a sullen part as stoppers of the projectiles. That such sketches would be interesting may be seen from the following brief mention of one of the old standbys: "The 'old Millwall shield,' designed and manufactured by Mr. John Hughes in 1866, is being used as a proof target for Palliser projectiles, and received a few days ago five rounds at close quarters from the nine-inch gun. It still holds together as a practical defence, although it has now received twenty-four rounds, in which 8,250 pounds' weight of metal has been thrown by 1,200 pounds of powder."

THE Naples correspondent of the Prussian *Exchange Gazette* describes a new diving machine for laying torpedoes, etc., under ships, invented by a Venetian named Toselli. It is called "talpa marina" (the sea mole), is made entirely of iron and bronze, and is in the shape of a cylinder, four metres long and about eleven decimetres in diameter. The machine is in four compartments, one above the other. In the first is compressed air for the use of the diver; in the second, the diver himself; in the third, an apparatus for lowering or raising the machine in the water; and in the fourth, a quantity of lead to keep the machine in a vertical position. A number of drills and other tools are also fitted into the surface of the machine, to enable the diver to perform various destructive operations under water. On the 26th ult. Signor Toselli descended in his machine in the Bay of Naples, in the presence of the naval commandant and several other high naval officers. He sank to the bottom of the bay, a depth of seventy metres, and remained there an hour.

THE British artillery came in for a share in the general gratulation which the appearance of the troops at Aldershot produced. Ninety guns, or fifteen batteries, in perfect order, and only suffering from some excess of "burnish" and deficiencies similarly slight, paraded to the great satisfaction of all England. "Never before," says *Broad Arrow*, "did the British eye behold ninety guns in battle array on the English isle." But, nevertheless, ninety guns are but a small item in the equipment of a first-class army, and, accordingly, we find the Woolwich gun factories at work on twenty-seven batteries, or 162 16-pounder guns. They are built upon Fraser's system, and supply the army with a heavier projectile without lessening its mobility. The new 16-pounders really weigh less than the old 9-pounder bronze gun, which weighs 13 cwt., against 12¾ cwt. for the former. When these batteries are completed and horsed, the British artillery will want but one thing to be a model institution, and that is to be let alone by the other branches of the service.

THE courts-martial being held at Versailles bring to light, in a curious manner, the total absence of anything like command which reigned in the halcyon days of the Commune in Paris. Rossel was arrested for wishing to enforce discipline in his legion, and, while under arrest, was promoted by War Minister Cluseret, whom he succeeded, when that officer was in his turn arrested. The other day citizen Pigère, a cabinet maker who had served on the staff of General Dombrowski, was tried, and attempted to show that the battalion which he commanded before being placed on the staff had never left its cantonments. "My men," said this worthy, "did nothing but eat, drink, and chase vermin. They were so badly clothed that I would never hear of them marching against the enemy. Their pantaloons were in such an unserviceable condition that the shirt passed through, and most of them had no boots; I was quite ashamed of them."

THE official report of the loss of the British troop ship *Megara*, states that on June 8, on the passage from the Cape to Sydney, a leak was reported, but was for several days kept under by hand-pumps and bailing. On or about the 14th of June the leak became more serious, and the water gained on the pumps. Steam was then used, and by the aid of the main steam-pumps the water was kept in check. It was determined to steer for St. Paul's Island where she arrived Saturday, June 17. A survey was then held, and a diver sent down to examine the leak. A hole was discovered worn through the centre of a plate, about twelve feet abaft the mainmast, and about eight feet from the keel port side, besides other serious injuries in the immediate vicinity of the leak. It was considered unsafe to leave the anchorage. Provisions and stores were then landed. June 19, weather being very stormy, and being unable to keep the ship in position, having carried away and lost three anchors since first anchoring, and being unable to carry on the work of landing provisions on account of the stormy weather, it was determined to beach the ship. At about 1 p. m., the ship was run full speed on to the bar, and remained there. She soon afterward filled up to the main deck aft at high water. The work of landing provisions and saving cargo was then continued, and a portion of the men and officers landed in charge of the same. The ship was not entirely abandoned for about ten or twelve days after she was beached. Up to July 15 about eighty tons of cargo for Sydney had been saved, and divers were still employed recovering it. Men and officers were living under canvas, and all are well. They had provisions to last, on half allowance, till the beginning of November, with exception of bread, flour, tea, and sugar, of which they were very short, men being on four ounces of bread per day. Water was obtained from summit of the hill during rainy season, but could not be depended upon. It is considered impossible to render the ship fit for further service.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

McGOWAN—MANDERSON.—On Thursday, October 5, by the Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D., Lieutenant-Commander JOHN McGOWAN, Jr., U. S. Navy, to EVELYN, daughter of the late Thomas Mander-son, Esq., of Philadelphia.